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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Daring Reconnoissance Made Across the Rappahannock.

Another Crossing Made in the Face of the Enemy.

Their Rifle-Pits Stormed and Carried.

Howe's Division Crossed Over on Pontoons.

Gen. Lee Wholly Unprepared for the Movement.

The Position and Intentions of the Enemy Ascertained.

About a Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The boldest reconnoissance of the war was begun yesterday afternoon by a portion of this army. For the third time in six months, the Rappahannock has been successfully crossed by our brave men, with slight loss.

The position and designs of the enemy not being sufficiently apparent to the commanding General, a heavy reconnoissance in *force* was ordered to be made across the *river yesterday*, to determine where their chief force lay, or in what direction it was moving, if moving it was.

The indications for a day or two had been that the enemy were moving, but the smoky, dusty state of the atmosphere, and the absence of any offensive demonstrations against any portion of our lines, left the direction of their march in much doubt. On Thursday a number of camps heretofore in sight suddenly disappeared, and Thursday night the line of pickets along the river was doubled.

Yesterday morning the Engineer brigade was ordered to proceed to the river, with a pontoon train sufficient for two bridges. Howe's splendid fighting division of the Sixth *corps* was selected for the work of crossing, and the point for laying the bridges was just below the mouth of Deep Run, at the identical spot where we have crossed twice before.

Our infantry and artillery, as well as the engineers, began to debouch on the open plain opposite the crossing soon after noon, but, for some *reason*, active operations were not commenced until about five o'clock. During the afternoon the pickets of the enemy lounged on the opposite bank, apparently filled with astonishment at the preparations of this "demoralized and weakened" army, which were going on right under their noses. Save this picket of the enemy, no other force was visible, and the impression was strong that the enemy had left.

About five o'clock the engineers drove their teams down to the river bank, and commenced unloading. The rebels at once betook themselves to the rifle-pits, and commenced firing. Their rifle-pit here is a very strong one, and our men were within very close range. Quite a number of the engineers were soon wounded, and it was evident that the old and successful method of pushing men across in boats would have to be adopted.

Gen. HOWE at once ordered the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, Col. MORRISON, of the Vermont brigade, to man the boats, push over and storm the rifle pits.

Six of the batteries of the Sixth corps, viz.: Williston's, Butler's, Haines', McCartney's, Cowan's and McCarthy's, were placed in position on the plain, and for nearly two hours shelled the rifle pits and the flanks of our position very vigorously. Their practice was excellent, the rifle pits being almost demolished, yet the casualties among the enemy by shells were few. The rebels stuck to their position until the gallant Jerseymen set foot on the south side of the river, at about 6½ o'clock, when, notwithstanding the shower of canister sent after them, they fled before the rapid charge of our men. Indeed, they could not well leave before, for our guns completely swept the plain, and the rifle pit was by far the safest place for them. The Twenty-sixth New Jersey was soon followed by the Vermont regiments, and that whole brigade crossed in the boats. Skirmishers were immediately deployed, and we at once advanced in the direction of the Bowling Green road, covering Deep Run on our right, and a point below Mansfield on our left. Some sixty or seventy prisoners were soon brought in, being the main part of the force which had occupied the rifle pit. They belonged chiefly to the Second Florida regiment. By dark our skirmishers had advanced nearly to the edge of the timber beyond the Bowling Green Road, without having met the enemy in force. Pickets, skirmishers and scouts were plenty, however, and in the direction of Fredericksburgh the rifle-pits seemed to be full of men. The enemy used no artillery against us, and none was seen. A few wagons hastily moved down the Telegraph Road, and a few tents seen south of Fredericksburgh. At eight o'clock last night, when I left the spot, these were all the indications that had been discovered.

The prisoners give but little information relative to the enemy. Enough was learned, however, to convince us that a large portion of the enemy's force is still in the neighborhood of Salem Church and Chancellorsville, apparently on the watch for our movements, rather than on any offensive demonstration of their own.

The charge of the New-Jersey regiment (Twenty-sixth) is deserving of especial praise. Almost any other regiment would have done the same, doubtless, but they are nine months' men and their time is out in three days. They thus go home crowned with the glory of this additional achievement and thus add to the lustre of the arms of that State already won on many a battle-field.

The conduct of all our men was most admirable. The Fifteenth and Fiftieth New-York, and the Regular battalion behaved manfully, and withstood a murderous fire at close range. Our casualties are five or six killed, and thirty-five to forty wounded. Among the former we have to lament Capt. CHARLES E. CROSS, of the Regular Engineers, shot through the brain, while at the river bank, in charge of the bridge details. He was a gallant and accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply regretted. He had rendered valuable services at every former crossing, and was promptly at his post again when he was struck by the fatal bullet. I append nearly a total list of the casualties.

SATURDAY, MORNING, June 6, 11 o'clock.

Another squad of prisoners to the number of thirty, captured during the night, were brought in this morning. They report a small force of two or three regiments immediately in our front, but give little further clue to what is going on within their own lines.

Our force is gradually feeling its way out, aided by a couple of batteries of artillery, and there has been more or less skirmishing and considerable shelling on the extreme front, ever since sunrise.

The bridges were completed about nine o'clock last evening, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over and took position for the night. Certain dispositions are being made at this hour which will demonstrate something positive before night. Within the last few minutes the musketry firing has been quite frequent, and our forces have evidently flushed the enemy in considerable force.

The boldness of this move attracts considerable comment. It was entirely unexpected, even to corps commanders, until the order was given to have the troops proceed to the river. It is a new feature in reconnoissances to cross a river like the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy on pontoon bridges.

Whatever may have been Gen. LEE's intentions, this little episode cannot fail to attract his attention, and seriously interfere with his darling design to transfer the horrors of war to Northern soil. This "demoralized and weakened" army is a party to that arrangement.

P. S.—I have just learned further and more definite particulars concerning the enemy's movements. Our crossing the river surprised them very much, prisoners stating that they had no idea we would make the attempt in daylight, and they had even postponed the reinforcement of their pickets until night, confident that we would not attempt to cross until after dark.

The operations caused a great commotion among the enemy, and LONGSTREET's corps was massed in Fredericksburgh last night, fully expecting the place to be attacked by daylight. This morning they moved off to the right in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing.

It is fully ascertained now that the rebel force is nearly all yet in this vicinity, and that Gen. LEE has not yet really begun any independent offensive movement of his own, although his intention to do so is pretty evident. It is quite probable, also, that whatever movements Gen. LEE has made during the past week have been based upon suppositions of our movements as much as upon anything else.

I find the casualties will not exceed thirty.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles E. Cross, Battalion Regular Engineers.
C. C. Keogh, Co. A, Regular Engineers.
Joseph Ainsworth, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey.
Corp. John Trainor, Co. C, 15th N. Y. engineers.
—— Burgess, teamster, Co. F, 50th New-York Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Newcomb, 50th New-York Engineers—head, not seriously.
—— Manning, Co. D, 50th New-York—knee.
James Armstrong, Co. I, 50th New-York—foot.
Wallace Fuller, Co. C, 50th New-York—arm.
George L. Henry, Co. C, 50th New-York—chest.
James Boyce, Co. C, 50th New-York—leg.
A. B. Hyde, Co. C, 50th N. Y.—both legs, severely.
Lieut. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York—neck.
Thomas Mackee, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
Oliver Osborn, Co. F, 50th New-York—wrist.
Michael Conley, Co. F, 50th New-York—slightly.
Joseph Beavers, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
H. S. Riley, Co. D, 15th New-York—abdomen.
Patrick Hennessey, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
—— Harmon, Co. G, 15th New-York.
Corp. Samuel Church, Co. K, 15th New-York—shoulder.
Philip Brady, Co. H, 15th New-York—head.
Henry Sitter, Co. A, Regular Engineers—badly wounded.
Sergt. Lovejoy, Co. C, Regular Engineers—slightly wounded.
John Carr, Co. B, Regular Engineers—hip, badly.
P. D. Lark, Co. A, Regular Engineers—leg, slightly.
C. L. Handy, Co. A, Regular Engineers—hip, severely.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

For some time past the indications have produced the impression on the minds of some that HOOKER's army was in motion—probably on the retrograde toward Washington. It is true that their camps immediately on the river front are unusually few and far between; but this may signify nothing more than that the army has been withdrawn further back from the river for the purpose of contracting the lines, in anticipation of an aggressive movement by Gen. LEE, or for the purpose of reorganization and discipline. Excepting, perhaps, our Commander-in-Chief, who seems always to penetrate the enemy's designs as if by instinct, or as if he had been previously furnished by his adversary with a statement, opinions amount to but little more than conjecture. HOOKER's pickets extend down the Rappahannock as far as Cherry's Point, about eighteen miles distant from Fredericksburgh, their reserve force being at Taylor's Mills. He has thrown up additional earthworks and fortifications opposite this city, and I learn that additions have also been made to the various fords above, which seems to indicate the fear of an attempt of Gen. LEE to cross while the Federal army is weakened by the discharge of thousands of men, whose term of service has expired. On Tuesday night, there being considerable commotion in town, the enemy construed it into preparations to cross, and commenced moving their artillery to the front, when the cessation of the noise satisfied them that they were in error.

Of our own army I am only at liberty to say that they are in splendid condition, and ready for any emergency of an offensive or defensive character. Their prestige is that they have never been whipped, and it is the purpose of each man to contribute his best exertions to maintain it. Of those rendered *hors du combat* in the battles, five or six hundred have already returned to their posts fit for duty. The friends and sympathizers of the soldier will be glad to learn that the army is not only better clothed than for several months past, but much better fed, though there is yet room for improvement in the latter particular.

Up to this time considerably over two thousand small arms of United States pattern, and eight thousand pounds of lead have been collected on the battle-fields of Sunday and Monday immediately at Fredericksburgh. Upwards of nine hundred small arms were picked up on the plateau in front of the stone wall, known among the soldiers as the "slaughter pen."

The officers and privates captured in the storming of Marye's Hill, May 3d, have been duly exchanged and returned to their respective commands. The officers were confined in the Old Capitol at Washington; the men at Fort Delaware. Without exception, all say they were kindly treated, and far better than they had reason to expect. They received many tokens of the sympathy of ladies and others, who were frequently arrested for the slightest sign indicating it. Except the occasional insolence of the Hessians who guarded them, and the brackish water of the river given them to drink, the men in the fort fared much better than the reputation of that bastile induced them to expect.

Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not true, as stated, that whilst in Washington last week, I denied to the President that my late speeches in New-York had been correctly reported. On the contrary, I repeated to him the substance of them, as delivered here. Nor is it true that at Baltimore I was insulted by opprobrious language by New-York soldiers, or by any other soldiers, as far as I know and believe.

New-York soldiers are *gentlemen*—not *blackguards*. I make this statement in justice to the reporters of this City, who daguerreotyped the speeches referred to with wonderful accuracy—and to the soldiers of New-York, who have always treated me with respectful courtesy. FERNANDO WOOD.

JUNE 7, 1863.

New Military District.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 7.

Indiana and Michigan have been formed in a military district. Gen. O. B. WILCOX in command.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Wednesday Last.

The Contents of Captured Dispatches from Pemberton.

The Forage in the City All Gone.

THE REBELS ON QUARTER RATIONS.

THEIR AMMUNITION NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

Ten Days Given as the Limit of their Endurance.

Gen. Logan's Siege Guns Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works.

JOE. JOHNSTON STILL AT JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The Government to-night received official advices from Vicksburgh to the 3d inst. The telegram, while stating that the siege continues, makes no mention of events of startling importance.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7.

A steamer from the Yazoo, Wednesday, has arrived.

The rebels burned the upper works of the gunboat *Cincinnati*.

The fire in Vicksburgh Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington-square was destroyed.

The planting of siege guns was progressing. It was the intention to open on the enemy with them along the whole line on Wednesday.

Our lines have been drawn in, so that in many places the armies are in speaking distance.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 7.

Adams Express Company have advices from their Superintendent at Memphis to the 3d.

The dispatches from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. JOHNSTON, captured on Thursday, read:

"Our forage is all gone.

The men are on quarter rations.

The ammunition is nearly exhausted.

We can hold out ten days."

On Friday Gen. GRANT ordered every gun in position to throw shells into Vicksburgh. In one hour thirty-six hundred were safely lodged in the city, but with what effect is not known.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburgh to June 3, contain no particular news. Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege and take care of JOHNSTON, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. BLAIR is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 1, Via CAIRO, Friday, June 5.

There is no important change to report of matters in the rear of Vicksburgh. GRANT is well up to the enemy's works. LOGAN has planted a battery of heavy siege-guns within 100 yards of the rebel forts, and constructed a covered pathway from behind a high hill, through which his gunners can pass to and fro with little danger.

MCCLERNAND and SHERMAN still hold all the ground they have occupied.

On Saturday night, rebel emissaries from JOHNSTON to PEMBERTON were arrested while endeavoring to pass through the lines on our left. Upon their persons were found 200,000 percussion caps and a cypher message, conveying important information to the rebel garrison.

Last Thursday G. S. DOUGLASS, son of J. M. DOUGLASS, of Mason County, who several years since migrated to Texas, and there joined the Confederate army, came out of Vicksburgh with dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON, and instead of going to Jackson, as directed, took a bee-line for GRANT's headquarters, and communicated to him their precious contents. GRANT sent DOUGLASS up the river yesterday, on the steamer *Sultana*.

The news from Helena is interesting. Gen. PRICE is reported to have removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment to occupy the Capital.

MARMADUKE is at Jacksonport, Ark.

The country between White River and Saint Francis River is patrolled by a guerrilla band, numbering six or seven hundred, under Col. DOBBINS, of the Confederate army. This band is extremely enterprising and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

Helena is thoroughly fortified and beyond danger of capture.

There is reason to believe that all the troops which lately infested Northern Mississippi have joined J[illegible] Jackson.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

A Change in the Plan of Operations—Why Gen. Grant Assaulted the Works—Mining and Countermining—Caring for the Wounded—General Aspect of Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

A siege is not as full of interest as a march or an assault, and hence at present matters around Vicksburgh are dull, particularly when compared with the events which accompanied our march to this point, and which occurred within the first three days after our arrival. In general things seem to have settled down into the quietness which distinguished them while our army lay in front of Vicksburgh; now, as then, we are waiting and digging, with the difference, however, that the digging now promises to yield something more than failures. Then, we were digging *around* the rebel works; now we are digging *into* them; for canals we have substituted parallels and trenches; instead of opening bayous, we are engaged in opening mines and covered roadways; in short, King Shovel is again reinstated, but this time with a fair promise of a successful administration.

People may be disposed to find fault because Gen. GRANT repeated his assault against the works of Vicksburgh, instead of at once proceeding upon the *safer plan of laying siege to the place in form.* I have but little doubt that Gen. GRANT knew very well before making even the first assault that the place was impregnable to everything save regular approaches; but yet public opinion, in a measure, compelled him to make the attack in the precise manner that he did. Had he placed his army before these works and commenced a formal investment, a week would not have elapsed before half the people and two-thirds of the Press of the North would have been growling at his unwarrantable delay, and have been well assured that the rebel force before him was half-starved and feeble in number, that the works were of no strength, the guns all wooden, and a thousand other things of the kind usual under similar circumstances. Gen. GRANT probably foresaw this, and determined to put a quietus upon it at the very beginning. He knew that the same people and the same journals that have been stating that Vicksburgh was of no strength in front, that its garrison was demoralized and its monster guns a sham, and who had persistently urged his removal because he did not at once land his forces in front of the town and secure the place, would renew their clamor the very instant they found he had determined upon a formal investment of Vicksburgh—Vicksburgh was weak in front, and, of course, it would be of no account in the rear—GRANT is timid, not equal to the position—away with him!

GRANT took the only possible course left him to forestall this senseless clamor. He moved at once upon the enemy's works and was repulsed; but as, from some misunderstanding, only a portion of his force had participated in the attack, he knew the country would not be satisfied, and so he tried it again. This time a column twelve miles in length, and numbering thousands by the score, was precipitated against the Gibraltar-defences in front of them. As was expected, it met with a bloody and overwhelming repulse, and—the country after hearing this and learning that in the experiment we lost from three to five thousand men, without in a single instance having made the slightest impression upon the rebel works, will be likely to allow the Commander-in-Chief to reduce Vicksburgh in his own way. Our heavy loss after two unsuccessful attempts to carry the rebel works by storm, will convince people that, if Vicksburgh is very weak in front, it does not have that defect in the rear; and, furthermore, that the rebel garrison is neither weak, demoralized nor starved, and that its guns, instead of being "Quakers," are veritable Parrots and Columbiads, at once commanding in position and numerous as to quantity, and which at any moment are able to fill the air with a tempest of death into which no storming party can enter and live. From this time onward the people will be willing to wait with greater than usual patience the slow process of reducing this place.

The wounded, or many of them, and the killed of last Thursday, were not brought off the field till the afternoon of the succeeding Monday. It is scarcely necessary to add that when our parties went over the field, the proportion of living to dead was terribly small. In this hot climate, few men will lie under a scorching sun, without food, water and medical attendance, and survive a wound three days. For this reason, very few of those found were alive, and of those brought off alive, but few, if any, will recover. Why they were not brought away sooner, I cannot tell. After the first assault, the rebels not only allowed our men to come upon the ground and carry off the wounded, but they assisted us by rendering in person many attentions to those who fell close to their works. After the second assault, however, they refused to allow any one to come upon the field. Surgeons, who approached with white flags in their hand, were fired upon, until, finally, the attempt had to be abandoned. The rebels cannot be blamed for this, nor for firing upon the Surgeons who approached with white flags, for this reason—that during these times our lines did not cease their belligerent operations, but kept up constantly a fire from the batteries and sharpshooters.

Finally it was determined to ask for the privilege of caring for our men, which, under the rapid operation of red tape, was agreed upon for a space of four and a half hours, commencing at four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, and our men and the rebels came together and mingled freely with each other during the time, and chatted as jovially and socially with each other as if they were companions in arms, instead of deadly enemies, and they showed a formidable average as to numbers, and seemed to be, in respect to starvation and demoralization, quite as little affected as our own troops.

The rebels are indefatigable in their efforts to strengthen their works. Every morning reveals the erection of a new work, the repairing of an old one, or the planting of batteries in new positions. Yesterday morning they astonished our forces on the right by opening upon them with two new guns—one a smooth sixty-four and the other a rifled thirty-two-pounder. In fact, *from* all appearances, they are as busy digging within as we are without; the morning roar of a new gun from our side is usually answered with defiance by some night-grown battery on theirs; and, in short, when we move, they counter-move—we mine, and they countermine; and if we succeed in blowing up or carrying their first line of works, we shall probably find another immediately in its rear.

The only thing which threatens to interfere with the capture of the place is a movement upon our rear. That forces are being concentrated with a view to such an operation, is a well-known *fact*, but to how great an extent is not yet fully understood. The Fourth Iowa cavalry, on Monday, met the advance of a rebel column, at a point only some ten miles distant, on this side of Big Black River. Yesterday a force was detached *from* our army, to meet this advancing column, and either drive it across the river or give it battle, as the rebels may elect.

Vicksburgh must be an unpleasantly warm place at present. Eight mortar boats, protected effectually by the high banks of the river, are hurling tons of their massive projectiles into the very heart of the city, while all around the rear from the Mississippi above to the Mississippi below, our batteries are searching every inch of the devoted place with shell, schrapnell and cannister. A dense smoke lies like a pall over the city, in which can be seen every instant the fierce flash of bursting shells, and heard the whistling rush of deadly projectiles. With such sights, sounds and surroundings, Vicksburgh is at present as undesirable a residence as can be selected. Deserters assure us that the stench arising from animals killed by our shells is horrible in the extreme; that the whole army is on miserable half rations, and only induced to continue the defence with the hope of relief from beyond. It is impossible to say how long this hope will sustain them; but it is fair to presume that within the next fortnight they will be forced to succumb to starvation, unless relieved.

The country along which our army is stationed is not unpleasant, considering the great heat of the weather. It is well shaded, with a fair supply of water, almost constant breezes, which, in connection with the fact that supplies, by way of Yazoo River, are now abundant, makes the operation of investing Vicksburgh not as disagreeable as it might be. The army is in good health and, in spite of the late repulses, in good spirits and fully confident of the ultimate capture of the beleaguered city. Along the whole line our advance is pushed up to within one hundred yards of the rebel works, between whose defences and our own men there is a constant exchange of leaden compliments. Their sharpshooters are splendid marksmen, and generally so are ours—a head or hat shown on either side, for a single instant, is sure of being perforated by a dozen bullets.

Col. MANTER, on the extreme right, reaches the Mississippi River, and is in close proximity to the water batteries, *by which fire was always opened on our fleet as they ran the blockade. Measures are being* taken by which some fine morning these batteries will enjoy a flight skywards.

The casualties among our men are *few*—not more than one or two men to the regiment being killed or wounded daily. The digging is mainly done by our troops, yet they derive no inconsiderable assistance from the useful contraband. GALWAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated May 26, furnishes the following interesting items:

JOE JOHNSTON HEARD FROM.

The news from the front this morning is that JOE JOHNSTON is in our rear, having crossed Big Black and directing his course for Haines' Bluff, where he expects to be reinforced, intending to flank us. All this I give for what it is worth, so far as the rebel General's purpose is concerned, but that he is raising reinforcements and intends to attack us I have no doubt. The plan would be to attack us in the rear, and either assist the forces in Vicksburgh to get out, or sandwich us so as to make a hearty meal of the army. Whether this can be done or not remains to be seen, but I have not the most remote idea that it can.

MOVING ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

To carry the enemy's works by assault would be glorious, but would not be justified by the result. The attempts already made cost us too much blood, and there is no urgency for their repetition. Vicksburgh is as certain to fall as the sun is to rise to-morrow. The only difficulty between us and the possession of Vicksburgh is a continuous stockade, in some places fifteen feet high, constructed with great care and skill. It is said that beyond this the rebels have another line of defences, but this is improbable, all things considered. However, nothing is really known, nor can there be until we possess the place and see for ourselves. We are surely and steadily "moving on the enemy's works," by "the regular sap," a process involving considerable labor, but certain to result in success. In plain language, our lads are digging tunnels under the rebel stockade, which will be blown up with gunpowder, and those who have trusted in it for protection must either surrender or fight.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Monday evening a flag of truce was sent, as I told you in my letter of the 26th, to procure permission to bury our dead and bring away our wounded. The rebels of course took all the advantage they could of the cessation of hostilities to gain information as to our numbers and position. Many prisoners fell into our hands, and we learned from them that an attempt would be made that night at twelve o'clock, to cut through our lines and escape. Orders were given and everything placed on a war footing, but so quietly that no doubt the rebels would have been surprised to meet with the warm welcome in store for them. Up to the hour indicated a constant signaling was kept up along the entire rebel front, and heavy pickets were thrown out, but the vigilance of our sharpshooters and the unceasing attention of our artillerists checked the movement, and held the lines as tightly bound as they have been from the first. Since that futile attempt, our army sleeps on its arms.

SAD PLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Deserters from all parts of their lines say that the rebel garrison is only from 20,000 to 25,000 strong; that their reserve is only one brigade and a half; that the men are not, cannot be relieved, and that only quarter rations are served, consisting of corn bread and boiled fresh beef, carried to the trenches at night. They have from thirty-five to forty forts, and their lines are between six and seven miles in extent. The citizens live in caves to escape the terrible destruction of our shell, and horror and dismay reign supreme. The majority of the Confederates are said to be willing to surrender the city, but the commanders are determined to hold it to the last, expecting aid from without.

It may require thirty days yet to starve out the rebel garrison at Vicksburgh, but I think it cannot last longer than that time. It will make little difference, I think, for all the indications are decidedly in our favor. The army is comfortably encamped, supplies are plenty and water good, while the weather will not militate against us for five or six weeks at least.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Mobile Register of May 29.

"GRANT having made seven assaults upon Gen. PEMBERTON, and been bloodily repulsed in each, has gone to digging. This means regular siege operations, and an attempt to starve the garrison. He can't whip—can he starve out Vicksburgh? Not in a hurry certainly. It is well provisioned. GRANT's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in the proposed siege, in shortening his base and enabling him easily to obtain supplies. The interest of the situation causes all eyes to be turned thither. *The great battle, perhaps the decisive battle of the war will be fought within cannon shot of Vicksburgh.*

There is a death-like quiet on ROSECRANS' lines. It is presumed GRANT has been reinforced from the Tennessee army. The Yankees will need great numbers for the work before them, and will send them. *We shall want the same, and they are gone or going. Gen. Johnston is quietly raising an army in Grant's rear.* In a short time 100,000 Confederates will be ready to dispute the sovereignty of the Lower Mississippi, and if victorious, reestablish the freedom of Louisiana. The fall of the empire hangs upon the struggle in Mississippi."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Departure of the Ninth Army Corps for Vicksburgh.

ADVANCE OF GUERRILLAS

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Friday, June 5, 1863.

As the late embargo on mail matter has been to-day removed, I embrace the few moments previous to the train leaving, to post your readers up on the critical situation of affairs here.

For the last forty-eight hours there has been one incessant line of cavalry and artillery passing through town on the way to Vicksburgh, by the way of Louisville. It is said that the whole army has been ordered in that direction. The consequence is, the most intense excitement prevails on all sides, and the Union citizens, who have increased here daily since the advent of the Ninth army corps, are being taunted by the secesh element, who now anticipate the early arrival of their friends. Already do rumors come thick and fast of the approach of MORGAN, CLUKE, and the rest of the banditti, in this direction. I have just heard of the tearing up of the railroad track between Louisville and Bowling Green, so that there is little doubt of their intention to pay us a flying visit. Kentucky presents great inducements to the rebels; her rich fields and burdened warehouses are too tempting a bait to let pass without a nibble. The wonder here is, as to how they could have learned of the movement so soon. In fact, before we had fairly digested the news of the "advance to the rear," we hear of rebel depredations in our front. But doubtless there is much exaggeration in all these rumors.

The bugle continues to sound, and as I write one of the finest batteries I ever beheld is passing. It is the Second Regulars, and consists of 20-pounder Parrotts; they will do mischief somewhere. The citizens of Lexington are much pleased that among the defences to be left here is the Nineteenth Ohio battery, Capt. SHIELDS—an excellently appointed, and well-manned battery, with a popular commander at its head.

Gen. BURNSIDE is here, and had intended to make Hickman Bridge his headquarters, but I think on account of the recent movements he will remain for the present. Gen. HARTSUFF is in command of the post, having just superseded Gen. WILCOX. The town is full of officers, and all alike are in a quandary as to which way they are to move next.

These are stirring times for the people here. Large numbers of East Tennessee refugees are constantly pouring in.

As one regiment goes out another comes in. A splendid new regiment of Michiganders has just arrived, and are welcome. This State must be defended. Its people are, as a general thing, true as steel to the Union, and would expend their last dollar to put down this infernal rebellion. They have been more impressed with the honesty of purpose of this war, by their contact with Northern and Eastern men, than by all they could read in newspapers for years. T. B. G.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New Steamship America.

Another Movement in Favor of English Intervention.

A Large Open-Air Meeting at Sheffield

Speech of Mr. Roebuck in Favor of Southern Recognition.

A Decline in the Rebel Loan Caused by the News of the Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Continued Spread of the Polish Revolution.

Speech of the King of Italy at the Opening of the Italian Chambers.

The German Lloyds new steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 27th of May, arrived here yesterday with three days' later news from Europe.

The *Europa* arrived at Roche's Point May 25, at 6 A. M.

The *Hammonia* sailed from Southampton on Monday evening, May 25, in the place of the *Saxonia*, disabled, her shaft having been broken.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Meeting in Sheffield to Consider the Question of Intervention—Speech of Mr. Roebuck.

On the 26th ult. an open-air meeting was held in Sheffield to hear an address from Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., and pass resolutions upon the question of intervention in American affairs. [Many thousands of persons were present. The Mayor presided.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the course of a long and characteristic speech, said: The question which we have come here to discuss, so far as I am concerned, is an entirely English question. What I have to consider is what is for the interest of England. What is for her interest I believe to be for the interest of the world. We hold such a position that every step taken by England as a country reverberates throughout the whole world, and influences the happiness of every man. [Hear, hear, and a loud voice "No," followed by cries of "Turn him out," and confusion.] Many years ago England planted great colonies in America. They raised themselves up to a great height. They became three millions of people; and they then determined to separate from England. They declared that they had a right to separate when they thought fit to do so. They supported that judgment of theirs by arms. They fought England—they beat England—they declared themselves independent. The consequence of it is that *they established this great principle among mankind, that when a people are determined to throw off a yoke, whatever that yoke may be, they have the right to do so.* [Cheers, and "No, no."] England resisted these people. Then came France to aid them. France entered into an alliance with our revolted colonies. Thereupon we declared war against France. We were again beaten. We yielded the independence of America, and we made a peace with France. *Then again we established another great principle, that when a people are fighting for their liberty, it is in the power of any other State—any neutral Power—to ally themselves with the so-called fighting body.* They have a right to do so, and if they have the power to maintain themselves, they are justified in doing so. Now, after above 80 years of alliance, the United States of America have separated in two. A large body of these States, calling themselves the Confederate States, declared that they would no longer be allied to these United States, but would make themselves independent. [Hear, hear.] *They are exactly in the position of the American colonies with regard to England in the year 1777.* [No, no.] They separated. They had a future before them such as no people ever had before. They had a wonderfully fertile country, intersected with great rivers. They began a free people. They continued a free people. They had English law, the English literature; and they were placed in a position such as was never occupied before. Their career for eighty years was one of unparalleled prosperity. But between them there has grown up a feeling of antagonism. The South were determined to separate; and men in England mourned that separation, and no one more than myself, *because I believed that if they did separate a great check would be given to the advancement of mankind.* The North was separated from the South, and the North began to act. And here begins the lesson I want to read to you. I say I mourned at that separation. But the North themselves, from the very commencement, so determined on empire—[hear, hear, and no, no]—that they forgot charity, they forgot Christianity; *they made themselves a spectacle to the world of cruelty, corruption, and horror.* [Cheers.] The South stood up, *like the real descendants, as they are, of Englishmen.* [Hear, hear.] They said, "We will vindicate to ourselves the right to govern ourselves; we will fight to the death for our independence." And they have fought to the death. [Cheers. A voice—"Slavery."] *They have conquered the North.* [Hear, hear, and cheers, and cries of "No, no."] And now I ask myself if the time has come when surrounding nations shall do what we ought to do now—acknowledge the South as an independent nation. [Cheers, and cries of "Never," and "Slavery."] I am about to come to the question of Slavery. The Northern States of America hate Slavery; but there is one thing they hate still more, *and that is the slave.* They have declared in their public documents their determination not merely to conquer the South but to root out the slave. President LINCOLN has very peculiar notions about Slavery. He issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves free in those seceded States, and he maintained Slavery wherever his power extended. I say, can England, by allowing this horrible war to go on, can she, as she has done—being thoroughly neutral between the two—can she, if she can prevent it, in her own conscience, allow these horrible atrocities to continue? Oh, I am met with the cry—I have heard it here—"Slavery." But what is Slavery in the South as compared with the black man's condition in the North? No man looks upon Slavery with greater horror than I do, and if I could benefit the slaves, if I could do anything for their condition by at once making them a free people, I should be prepared, as far as my humble power goes, to confer liberty upon them. [Hear, hear.] But we did that among a smaller body of black people in the West Indies. We paid for them, and, as England has always behaved in such cases, we dealt liberally, not only by the slave, but by the slaveholder. [Hear, hear.] Can you do that in America? You cannot. The millions of slaves in America would swallow up all the money in the North and in the South to buy their freedom. But the connexion between the slaveholder and the slave is one not so painful as many imagine. They are kindly treated. I know they are not treated as I should like to be treated, because I am a free man. I have been brought up in freedom. I have fought for my own livelihood—they have not. They like their condition, then, to this extent, that when they become old they are not called upon to maintain themselves, *and the slaveholder treats them—unfortunately I must use the phrase—as I should treat my horse.* [Oh, oh, and hear, hear.] I never overwork him if I am a wise man. I lament that any human being should be in that condition, but they are in that condition, and, as statesmen, what are we to do? I fear that for many years to come Slavery must exist. You cannot get rid of it on a sudden. Time, patience and the education of the black man, all must go hand in hand, and it will be the result of time, of education, of patience, which will drag them out of the condition in which they now are. [Hear, hear.] Now, I hate Slavery as much as any man. Were any man to attempt to make me a slave I would fight him. [Loud cheers.] Well, then, have things come to the condition that England is called upon to act? She has been throughout entirely neutral, and what has been the result? Language has been used to her, not merely by the people, but by the Government of America, insulting beyond description; and at last they have come to say, when describing themselves, "We are reduced to that condition that even England can bully us." I want to know how they have been brought into that condition? By themselves. [Hear.] I am very much in-

clined to believe that, though the poor working-man in Lancashire has suffered dreadfully from the cotton famine, the masters in Manchester have not suffered to the same extent. [Hear, hear.] I can very easily understand that when a man is happy, when he is making money easily, and enjoying all the fruits of the earth in consequence of this war—I say I can understand his objection to anything being done to put an end to it. But while I feel for the workingmen of Lancashire, I feel for the sufferings of the people of America, and I want to put an end to this war. I say to England, "If you now step in and declare boldly what you think to be requisite, namely, that the *Southern States should be at once acknowledged as an independent nation*"—[Cheering, and cries of "No, no," and a voice, with great emphasis, "Never."] A working man, who was standing near the steps, became rather too demonstrative, and was ignominiously expelled by the police.] Mr. Roebuck continued: I am told that if we acknowledge the South, we shall go to war with the North. *I say I do not believe it. There is no body of men who so much desire England's interference in that war as the Northern States themselves.* [Hear, hear.] I may state one remarkable thing. We looked upon a war with America with horror, because it would bring about a cotton famine. Well, we have no war with America, but we have a cotton famine. The most curious thing is this, *If we had war with America we should at once put an end to the cotton famine.* Now, that is a very peculiar circumstance. The South would then be an independent people; *we should break the blockade at once*—[hear, hear]—*and we should have cotton in Manchester.* [A stentorian voice: "We can't."] But we should. [Cheers. Mr. S. Jackson: "We should have a civil war in England;" and interruption.] By our present proceedings not only have we alienated the North, but we shall alienate the South. *France will step in as she did in 1778. She will conciliate the Southern States of America, and we shall lose friends on both sides.* ["How do you know this? We shall do right and they will do wrong."] What is the reason why we should not do it? First, they say England ought not to help Slavery. I say so too; but we should not help Slavery by acknowledging the South. [Hear, hear, and no, no.] We should not be befriending Slavery by acknowledging the South; but we should really benefit the slave. By doing anything to assist the North, we may do away with Slavery, but at the same time we should do away with the slave. Sympathy is not a part of neutrality. *I have no sympathy with the North.* I think my sympathies ought to go, and they do go, with the South. They are a gallant people, fighting for their independence, *and they have obtained it.* The chance of success on the part of the North is as a million to one. They never hope to conquer the South; but I will tell you what they hope for. There are a body of men in New-York who thrive wonderfully upon the war. They have contracts, they have "greenbacks," they have every means of putting their hands into the public purse; they are gorged with wealth, and as long as this goes on they will wish the war to continue. But if you go into the agricultural districts of North America, you will find things very different there. [Hear, hear.] There you would see sorrow for the war. There you would find husbands dragged to the war; you would find brothers gone there, killed, wounded, maimed and made miserable for life. They know what the horror of the war is; they have none of the advantages of the contractor in New-York; they therefore wish to put an end to the war. And there is another class of men in North America which so hates England that anything that should continue to give her pain they would delight in; and this arises from England's bad conduct. I am speaking of the banished Irish in America. [Hear, hear.] The ill-conduct of England has driven thousands, nay millions, from Ireland. They went from Ireland with their hearts burning against England, and they have given that feeling to their descendants, and the greater part of the abuse that has been showered upon England has come from banished Irishmen. I don't wonder at a great part of the abuse that has been showered upon England, but still, all that notwithstanding—notwithstanding that the ill-advised peace party here are all in favor of continuing the war—I say "No; and, if England can move in such a way as to put an end to it, let her do so at once." All I wish you to say is what you think. You must leave the management of the whole matter to Parliament. I don't want you to tell them what they are to do. They are in a condition to know much better than we what steps should be taken. I merely wish to tell them our opinion and leave them to deal with the matter for themselves. I cannot reason out this question as I should desire in the immense area I have to address, but still distinctly I tell you I believe the time is come for an acknowledgment of the independence of the South. That England, by so doing, will be carrying out the great mission she has to advance, and protect mankind; that if she do so she will benefit not only herself but the world at large. Therefore, I should advise you to say that in your opinion the Confederate States of America should at once be acknowledged to be an independent nation. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. P. Hopps moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgement by them of the independence of the Confederate States of North America."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Michael Beal.

Rev. J. Gutteridge (Wesleyan Free Church) moved the following amendment: "That this meeting records its high admiration of the honorable neutrality hitherto maintained by the Government in relation to the dreadful civil war now raging on the American continent, and earnestly hopes that the same policy of non-intervention will be pursued in future."

Mr. W. J. Clegg seconded the amendment; but the resolution was carried.

The Defeat of Gen. Hooker and Its Consequences.

From the London Times.

* * * Thus ends the fifth invasion of Virginia. Must these enterprises be doubled till they reach the number of the plagues of Egypt before they soften the heart of the people, and induce them to have compassion not only on their adversaries, but on themselves? There is unfortunately no ground upon which we can rely to resolve the question. If we look to the Government of the United States, we find it raised so far above all consideration of ordinary prudence, so unwilling to admit the plainest and most obvious facts, and at the same time armed by the treachery of the late Congress with powers so exorbitant, that we cannot bring ourselves to hope for any good from such a quarter. Even at the present moment the Government is endeavoring to persuade the deluded people that everything is going on well in Virginia, and that Gen. Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock is entirely owing to heavy rains, which have swollen the river in his rear, and threatened, what they do not seem to have accomplished, to carry away the bridges. It is also stated as a matter of consolation that only three-eighths of Gen. Hooker's army were engaged, as if any greater reflection could be made against the ability of a General than the statement that he was attacked, routed and driven from position to position till he had to take refuge in something very like flight, without being able to bring one-half of his forces into action. A good General may often by the skill of his dispositions make a small army equal to a large one. Gen. Hooker's feat has been, on the showing of his friends, of an opposite character, *for he has succeeded, if this statement be correct, in so manœuvring a large army as to make it for all practical purposes no better than a small one.* We can see no reason to anticipate that this lesson will have more effect upon the Government of Mr. Lincoln than has been produced by so many others equally disastrous, if not quite equally disgraceful, and we are strengthened in this impression when we reflect on the enormous power it wields and the dangers with which it would be beset if that power were brought to an end. Peace once concluded with the South, the issue would remain to be tried whether the Government of the United States had permanently become what it undoubtedly is now,—a crushing military despotism, or whether there was any power in the land which could exact a tardy vengeance for the violation of all law and the overthrow of all liberty by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and whether courts of justice might not be found to entertain the just complaints of individuals for the wrongs they have suffered under the plea of necessity which never fails the man who has the power to trample on the rights of his fellow-citizens. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are prepared to face these questions, and we have therefore little hope of peace from their spontaneous action. Nor are we more sanguine as to any control to be exercised over the counsels of Government by the commercial classes. Peace must be followed, of course, not only by the cessation of very lucrative contracts, but by the collapse of the whole system of paper credit which war has created, and war only can support. They well know that this must come; but every day that it is deferred gives the most prudent among them an opportunity of extricating themselves by transferring to others the unenviable position of creditors of the Government as holders of its securities or its notes. Strange as it may seem, the credit of the Government is still supported by the notion that the Union will be preserved, and neither the Government nor the commercial classes are likely to be the first to dispel this to them most convenient illusion. So long as dupes can be found to expose themselves to disease and slaughter in exchange for paper promises of payment, irregularly given and liable to much further depreciation, the Government will probably persevere in the war with that indomitable resolution and unswerving fortitude which generally characterize a man who is exercising these qualities exclusively at the expense of his neighbors.

We shall soon know whether the American people are disposed to offer up the last vestige of their liberties at the shrine of that Moloch of slaughter and devastation which they have set up to reign over them. There is not much reason to apprehend that any troops who have had experience of war as it is organized by Gen. Halleck, and made by Pope, Burnside and Hooker, will be disposed to fill up the large gaps which are about to be made in the ranks of the North by the retirement of regiments the period of service of which has expired. There is nothing for it but conscription or peace. Will the country submit to conscription? Will all the organization of which we have heard so much turn out utterly futile and worthless? Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continent which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains? *That is about to be tried, and on it depends the future of America.* There is yet another hope for peace—*the Democratic party, which has hitherto so miserably disappointed the anticipations that had been formed of it.* As far as we can see, that party is as vehement in pursuit of the war as the Republicans themselves; but *it is well known that this is not their real opinion.* With the true instinct of faction, the Democrats perceive that the war, however injurious to the nation at large, is absolutely destructive to the popularity of the party which is carrying it on. They do not apparently believe in the establishment of a military despotism, and they think that in a few months more they will be in a condition to overthrow Mr. Lincoln and his party. They do not trouble themselves about the increase of the debt, *because they have made up their minds to repudiate it.* They have the fate of Mr. Vallandigham before their eyes, and do not wish to throw themselves into the breach on behalf of a Constitution which they are never weary of praising. The wars of America immolate many victims, but her Constitution seems likely to have few martyrs, not from the want of persons ready to impose, but of persons ready to receive the crown of martyrdom.

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the Times.

The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypress. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succumbed to the wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consummate Generals that this century has produced, "Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment which is the mark of "heaven-born" Generals distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen, confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to Gen. Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with an astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Bonaparte himself. The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river twelve miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the Army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and, by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river.

The Confederate Loan.

In London, on the 26th, the Confederate loan was dull at 1 discount to par. It appears that Mr. Mason left London on the 25th for Paris, and consequently increased strength has been imparted to the rumors lately circulated regarding the probability of French mediation. From Federal sources in London there is as yet, however, no symptoms of an alteration in tone such as to encourage a hope of the probability of an early and reasonable effort for a pacific adjustment. So says the London Times.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Progress of the Polish Revolution.

The *Czas*, of Cracow, says:

"The Russian Government endeavored to suppress the insurrection in the Polish provinces incorporated with Russia by means of massacres and a social revolution. The plan, however, has failed, except in some portions of the districts of Wasilkow and Zytomierz, where assassinations have been committed. The peasants everywhere fight against the Russians. Oarza, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by the insurgents. In Samogitia the insurgents have gained a victory at Birze."

A telegram from Czernowitz, of May 24, says:

"News has been received here that Kamnieopodolsk is in a state of insurrection."

Russian troops have been ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the Secret National Committee has politely declined an offer from Garibaldi to aid in fighting for Polish independence. The reason given for this decision is that "the Committee so highly appreciated the neutral and humane attitude of a neighboring Power (Austria) that they do not wish to show the least hostile intention toward it, such as might be implied by their gaining over to the Polish cause men whose names are connected with certain recent European events."

The revolutionary Government of Poland has issued a decree requesting all the insurgent chiefs to organize a general levy in their respective districts in order to extend the insurrection, which already has from 180,000 to 200,000 combatants resolved to conquer or die.

A Warsaw letter has the following:

"The insurrection continues as formidable as ever. If some detachments have been compelled to disperse in presence of the overwhelming force of the enemy, a great many others have been formed. Among these one under Dabrowski, in the vicinity of Rawa, is especially worthy of notice. It consists of 300 men, well armed and drilled, quite ready to take the field. Dombrowski's detachment, in the arrondissement of Jostyn, having been reinforced by 120 horsemen commanded by Lipowski, commenced operations, and encountered the Muscovites on the 16th, near Gombin. The Russian authorities at Warsaw have just published a decree, transferring to military officers the administrative authorities hitherto exercised by the civil power. The prefects and their subordinates will, therefore, be chosen from the army in future. A rural police is also to be organized, consisting exclusively of peasants, who will be invested with the right of searching houses and arresting suspected persons. These peasants are to be paid for their services."

The *Official Journal* of Warsaw announces that Sigismund Padlewski, who was taken prisoner in one of the recent engagements, has been condemned to death and shot at Plock. M. Padlewski was one of the ablest and most energetic leaders of the insurrection. He was educated at the St. Petersburgh School of Artillery, and afterwards became instructing officer in the Polish School at Coni, which was suppressed last year by the Italian Government. From Coni, M. Padlewski came to Paris, where he devoted his leisure to military studies, until he returned to Poland in December last.

The *Czas*, of Cracow, states that the first number of the semi-official journal of the National Government was published at Warsaw on the 20th inst., under the title of *Dziennik Narodowy* (National Journal). It contains two leading articles, one of them on the *namiestnik*, (Imperial Lieutenants in Poland,) the other on the amnesty. These are followed by news from the theatre of war and foreign intelligence.

A Lemberg (May 20) letter in the London *News* concludes as follows:

"Before I close my letter I must notice a piece of intelligence which has been brought to me by one of *the professors at this University, derived from a reliable source. It is to the effect that a revolution has broken out in the neighborhood of Czanigow, Pratowa and Charchow, among the Russians themselves,* and that Russian officers have placed themselves at the head of bands of students and other young men in these provinces. I should not have noticed this extraordinary piece of news, if it came from an ordinary source, but as it comes from one of the largest landed proprietors in Volhynia, who holds himself quite aloof from the insurrection, and maintains a most circumspect attitude, it is deserving of notice."

France.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"A conference was lately held at the Foreign Office in Paris, for the purpose of establishing throughout France a uniform system of tares, or allowance on the weight of merchandise, and of discounts for prompt payment."

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is expected at the Chalons camp immediately. It is said that the Emperor proposes to visit the camp shortly after its complete installation. The various regiments are arriving daily.

There was very little business transacted in the Paris Flour Market this week.

The Paris Corn market was dull, and the supply was equal to the demand.

Rentes steady; are quoted at 69f. 65c.

Italy.

The Parliamentary session of 1863 was opened on the 25th with the following speech:

"In opening the new session as King of Italy, I have to thank you for what you have done during the last two years. You have secured the rights of the nation to its complete unity, and I shall know how to maintain them in their integrity. Most of the Foreign Powers have recognized the new Kingdom. Our voice will make itself heard among theirs for the triumph of justice, and for the defence of the principles of liberty and nationality. The marriage of my daughter has consecrated a useful alliance between two free States. Treaties of commerce have been concluded with France, Belgium, Sweden and Turkey, and others are about to be negotiated with England and Holland. We are proud of an Italian army, brilliant alike by its valor and solid in its discipline. Our navy will equal in progress the renown the army has attained. My most ardent desire is that the nation may be able to reckon with security upon the force of its own arms, and that Europe should recognize this fact.

Liberty is producing its natural results of order and prosperity in all directions. If the public safety requires efficacious measures in some provinces, my Government will not fail in this supreme duty. The National Guards, who have already deserved so well of the country, will contribute to this object by their zeal. With the same view France is ready to associate herself with us in the additional military arrangements whenever she perceives the opportunity. Public works are carried on with activity in all the provinces of the Kingdom. Your most urgent task is to consolidate the laws of the Kingdom. Above all, I recommend to the solicitude of Parliament the arrangements relative to the reorganization of the finances. The capitals of Europe have responded to our appeal with confidence in the new order of things. It is for us a debt of honor to reply to this confidence by our promptitude to impose upon ourselves the necessary sacrifices.

To consolidate liberty with the Constitution for its base, and by liberty to win the complete independence and unity of the country—such is the end to which we have consecrated our life. To attain it, concord, wisdom, and energy are equally necessary. Italy has shown that she possesses these qualities in the highest degree. By persevering in the same path, no human force will be able to destroy the edifice we have raised, and it is with entire security and faith that I anticipate the hour of the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy."

Turkey.

Private telegrams from Constantinople, of May 22, state that the apprehensions entertained at Durazzo of the landing in Albania of a detachment of Italian volunteers have been increased by the appearance of an Italian squadron off the Albanian coast.

The Principalities.

A telegram from Bucharest, of May 24, says: "Gen. Turr and two Aides-de-Camp have arrived here to meet Prince Couza on his return from a tour of inspection through Moldavia."

Japan.

Letters from Japan, dated March 4, state that the Empire of Japan is at present undergoing a political and social revolution which is exceedingly dangerous to foreigners.

Financial and Commercial News.

The *Times'* city article, of Tuesday, says:

The business in the Stock Exchange has been of a limited character, but the English funds have shown a tendency to firmness.

Consols closed at 93⅛@¼ for money, and 92⅞@¾, ex-dividend, for June 6. The discount demand at the Bank has been moderate. In the open market the general rate for the best bills is 3¾@⅞.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is large and short loans are offered at 3 ⅌ cent.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The Confederate Loan has experienced wide fluctuations. On the news of the death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, it was quoted 3½ discount, but a rally ultimately took place, and the final transactions were at 1 discount. Reports of a probable armistice, and others of a prospect of European offers of mediation between North and South, were again very generally revived. Virginia (taxes) and Atlantic Great Western (New-York section) advanced ½ each. Erie shares of both descriptions, and all the five mortgages, advanced an average of full 3 each. Illinois Central dollar bonds 1, do. ordinary and paid-up shares further 4¼ and 3¾ respectively. Michigan Central and do. Sinking Fund, 2 and 3½ respectively. New-York Central (6 and 7 ⅌ cent.) Sinking Funds, 2½ each; do. shares, and Panama Railroad, first and second mortgages, 1 each; and Pennsylvania Railroad, first mortgage, 3½.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Evening, May 26.

The English funds opened at Monday's quotations, but there was subsequently an increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange, which caused some degree of flatness in all the markets. Consols closed at 93⅞@¾ for money, and 92⅞ for account. In the Stock Exchange the charge for advances was 3½ to 4 ⅌ cent.

French Rentes closed at 69f. 45c.

Illinois Central shares relapsed ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 25 and 26.

The business has been limited, and sales for the two days amount to 12,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 26.

There was an improved demand for Wheat. Good Winter Red American advanced 1d.@2d. Flour unchanged. Indian Corn—Yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s. 6d.; fine White, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—May 25.

The market remains steady at last week's prices.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—May 26.

The markets reopen on Wednesday. Tallow quiet, at 43s.@42s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN TRADE—May 26.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since this day week have been insignificant. From foreign ports we have only received 3,705 qrs. of Wheat, 4,800 qrs. Oats, 6,300 qrs. Beans, 6,750 qrs. Indian Corn, and 3,453 bbls. Flour. The exports in the same time have been large, and comprise 6,540 qrs. Wheat, 25,067 qrs. Indian Corn, 2,075 sacks and 1,036 bbls. Flour. The trade has been quiet during the past week, but prices have been well maintained, the supplies being light. The weather has been cold, dry and unseasonable, and rain is much wanted. At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and an improved demand experienced for Wheat at generally the full prices of this day week, but 1d.@2d. ⅌ 100 lbs. more money for good Winter Red American. Flour was more inquired for, but not dearer. Oats and Oatmeal, with a slow sale, barely maintained their value. Barley and Peas remained as last quoted, but Egyptian Beans were easier to buy, new Saida being obtainable at 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs. Corn was rather neglected; however, holders were firm, and the few sales made were at 29s. 9d.@30s. 6d. for Yellow; fine White was held at 31s.@31s. 6d., and Egyptian at 30s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.

Death of John Watson, M. D.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, held on the evening of June 3, 1863, the President, Dr. James Anderson, announced the death of John Watson, M. D., whereupon the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Academy have heard with sincere regret of the death of their late President and fellow-member, Dr. John Watson.

Resolved, That while we cherish the recollection of his profound learning, his ardent zeal in the cultivation of medical science, and his upright and honorable character, we bow in submission to the Providential dispensation which has removed from our profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy with them in this trying and painful bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Medical Times*, and in the daily papers; and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

(Signed,) J. R. SMITH, M. D., A. C. POST, M. D., H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.

It was further adopted, that the Academy attend the funeral of Dr. Watson, which took place on Friday, June 5, 1863.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Rec. Sec.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Will meet and render decisions.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2763, 2765, 2767, 2780, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2817, 2819, 2823, 2827, 2835, 2837.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2049 to 2060 inclusive. *Part III.*—Nos. unchanged.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrer, No. 1. Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 196, 251, 166, 187, 241, 254, 263.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2467, 2575, 1181, 2599, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613. *Part II.*—Nos. 694, 2304, 2324, 1214, 954, 1496, 1760, 1742, 1040, 1040½, 1030, 1504, 2350, 2352, 2354.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 360, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2153, 1073, 946, 1080, 1080, 896, 1756, 992, 1345, 1229, 1230. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¾	300 Hudson R. R.	132
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107	200 Har. Railroad	104
		150 do s10	103½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101½	100 do	103½
12,000 do New	98¾	400 do s30	103
5,000 do	99	1000 do	103
1,000 Va. State 6s	66¾	400 do	102¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	68½	200 do	102¾
40,000 do	68¼	100 do s10	102
5,000 do s3	68½	200 do s30	101
2,000 City 6s, '75	110	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	98
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	37¾	200 Reading R.	110
10,000 do	37½	200 do	109¾
7,000 E. 3d M. B. '83	113	300 M. S. & N. I.	77¾
2,000 E. 5th M. B. ex. in.	105	1000 do	77¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s	109	200 do s30	77¾
15,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	122	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	115
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs	122	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scr.	110
		100 do	109½
8,000 M. So. S. F.	110	100 do b30	109¾
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	200 Buff. & St. L. R.	106
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	65	50 Miss. & Mo. R.	27
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	112	400 Clev. & P. R.	89
10,000 Clev. & P. 4th	87	400 do	89½
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	1300 do	90
10 Bank of St. of N. Y.	103	500 do s30	90
10 Bank of N. Amer.	107	300 do s60	90
36 Mer. Ex. Bank	99	400 do	90¼
138 Metropolitan Bank	110	600 do	90½
10 Park Bank	138	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	103½
10 Commonw'lth Bank	99¾	150 do	103½
25,000 Amer. Gold	145½	600 Chi. & R. Is.	100
47,000 do	145½	100 do s60	99
25,000 do	145½	750 do	99
250 Canton Co.	33	100 do b30	99¾
100 do	32¾	200 do b30	99
100 do	32½	100 do	98¾
600 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	26½	200 do	98¾
50 do s30	26½	600 do	98¾
100 do b30	26¾	100 do b10	98¾
200 Quicks'r Min. Co.	48	300 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	73
200 Con. Am. T. Co.	36	50 do	72¾
150 do b10	36	300 do s30	72¾
50 Bruns. C. L. Co.	6¾	50 do b15	73
25 Am. Coal Co.	65	17 Alt. & T. H. R.	44
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	184	60 do	45½
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	121¾	500 do	46½
550 do	121½	400 do b30	47½
500 Erie Railway	98	50 Alt. & T. H. P.	75
100 do	98½	400 C. & N. W. R.	31½
200 do b30	97	6 do	31
1000 do	98½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	88

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$[illegible] Mo. State 6s	68½	700 Hudson R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do b3	[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	26½	[illegible] do b10	[illegible]
[illegible] do s3	26¾	[illegible] Clev. & P. R. b10	90½
[illegible] do b3	26½	100 do	90¾
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.	121½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	73
[illegible] Erie Railway s10	96½	100 do	73
100 do c	96½	100 do	73½
300 do	96½	50 do s10	73
[illegible] do b3	96½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	103½
150 do c	96½	50 do	104
100 do s3	96½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	111½
400 do b10	96½	100 do	111½
200 do b3	96½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	99
150 M. So. & N. I. R.	77	100 do b3	99
50 do c	77	150 do c	98¾
100 do b3	77	100 do b10	99
100 do b10	77½		

Monday, June 8—[illegible].

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very active in the export clearances of Domestic Produce, which include 3,000 bales of Cotton for Liverpool. The Import entries are moderate in the aggregate and especially light in Foreign Dry Goods. The Export of Specie is also light, being less than half a million of all descriptions. During the week about $500,000 Mexican Silver, &c., was received from New-Orleans and $[illegible] California Gold from San Francisco. The payments of Gold into the Sub-Treasury were about $750,000 for Customs. The stock of Gold in the City, in Banks and Treasury, is now larger by nearly two millions than this time last year. The price during the week past fluctuated between 145@148½@144¼ ⅌ cent., closing 144½ on Saturday, and Exchange 158 ⅌ cent. The price of Money 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers on ordinary Collateral, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on Government Security and choice merchant paper of short date.

The Stock Exchange through the week underwent several ups and downs of 2@3 ⅌ cent. on the Railway Shares, and left off lower than on Saturday week, with some few exceptions. The constantly varying army news, and the rather reduced facilities in borrowing Money, have for the time partially diminished the volume of speculation, while, on the other hand, the prosperous traffic reported by the New-York and Western roads tends to prevent any precipitate or very marked decline in prices. The Treasury in this City received, during the week, $9,294,200 on account of the New Loan, while the disbursements are about six and a half millions in excess of these receipts, of which at least $5,000,000 in United States Notes went to the army of the West by express. The general balance on Saturday stood $21,899,383, against $28,363,055 at the close of the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	145@146¾@144¼
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents. 1881	106¾@107¾@106¾
New-York Central	123½@121¾
New-York and Erie	96@98¾
Erie Preferred Shares	105¾@105
Rock Island	102¾@100
Michigan Guaranteed	117@115
Michigan Southern	77¾@77
Michigan Central	117@116
Toledo	115@110¾
Illinois Central	110@109¾
Pacific Mail	186¾@184
Hudson River	134@132
Harlem Preferred	111@108
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94@90¾
Harlem Common	106½@103
Fort Wayne and Chicago	75@72¾
Chicago and North Western	30¾@31
Mississippi and Missouri	28@27

The price of Gold Coin fell off, Saturday, to 144¼@144½ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamers in the forenoon, was quoted easier and irregular at 158@158½ ⅌ cent., but with very little actual business. The Port Hudson advices, although bloody in their details, were favorably construed by the Street. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was generally placed at 7 ⅌ cent. on the Railway and other speculative Stocks, and the demand was quite sharp, so much so as to further depress the sales at the First Session of the Exchange Board, and subsequently on the Street. The prices were generally lower by 1@2 ⅌ cent. than yesterday; the demand irregular; weak on Harlem, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cumberland and Canton, and steady at the lower figures for Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Illinois Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. There was no Second Session of the Board, and no afternoon meeting at the Public Room. This Saturday arrangement will continue from the present date to the first week in September.

In the Street after 3 o'clock the market was partially better, especially on Rock Island, which, from 98½, improved to par, and also on Harlem. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145½	144¼	Harlem Pref.	107	106
U. S. 6s 1881	106¾	106½	Mich. Central	117	116
N. Y. Central	122¾	121¾	Mich. Southern	77¾	77
Erie	97	96½	Mich. Guarant'd	116	115
Erie Preferred	105½	105	Illinois Central	110½	109¾
Hudson	133½	132	Pittsburgh	91¼	90½
Toledo	112	110½	Fort Wayne	73½	72¾
Pacific Mail x. d.	184½	184	Rock Island	100½	100
Harlem	108½	108	Northwest	32½	31
Canton	34	32	Galena	104¾	103½
Cumberland	26¾	26½	Reading	110½	109¾

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	105
Mechanics'	116	Chatham	96
Union	116	Bank of the Republic	108
America	125	Bank of N. America	107
City	137	Hanover	98
North River	102	Irving	91
Tradesmen's	106	Metropolitan	110
Dry Dock	116	Grocers'	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	98
National	108	Continental	99
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	108	Importers' & Traders'	107½
Commerce	103	Park	138
Broadway	165	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	123	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d sec.	87½
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo. lsts	10[illegible]
Erie R. fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. lsts, '77	108½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	116½	M. & P. du C. lsts	106
Hud. R. thirds '75	122	Mil. & P. du C., ex.	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	M. & P. du C. 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '72	113	Chi. & R. Island lsts	113
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111½
M. C. New lsts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. lsts	106
Chi. B. & Q. lsts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103½
Mich. S. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	101
Illinois Central, '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	93	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	88		

The sales of 5-20 years Stock of the United States Loan by conversion of United States Notes amount to $1,222,550, of which $1,051,000 was received through the Loan Agencies, and $171,550 by subscription direct at the Treasury office.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows on Saturday: Receipts, $2,764,613 99; for Customs, $95,000; payments, $2,412,589 80; balance, $21,899,383 27.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,158,694, against $2,193,978 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,606,695, against $3,301,894 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $412,000, against $1,497,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $819,000.

The Commercial tables for ten months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of April.

The import entries of the ten months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 30th of April, exclusive of $1,425,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$152,261,000
Add since May 1	20,141,595
Total to date	$172,402,595
Against same date 1862	124,987,960
Increased Import since July 1	$47,414,635

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first ten months of the Fiscal year to April 30, were

were	$15[illegible],707,000
Add since May 1	[illegible]
Total to date	$176,006,490
Against same date 1862	125,759,300
Increased Export since July 1	$50,247,190

The amount of Specie exported for the ten months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to April 30,

was	$48,610,000
Add since May 1	2,410,000
Total to date	$51,020,000
Against same date 1862	20,393,000
Increased Specie Export	$30,627,000

The new steamship *America*, of the New-York and Bremen line, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with English advices three days later than by the *Persia*. The *America* sailed from Southampton on the evening of May 27. We are indebted to Capt. H. Wessels for extra files of the London and Bremen papers. Advices from this side to May 14 had arrived out by the *Europa* from Boston, and the London market responding to the upward speculation on the New-York Stock Exchange, advanced from 2½ to 4 ⅌ cent. on American Railway bonds and shares. The Confederate loan fell to 96½ on news of the death of Stonewall Jackson, but subsequently partially recovered. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South continued to be circulated, of course mainly by Southern sympathizers, as according to the London *Times* no signs of the sort were countenanced by the American Legation. On the departure of Mr. Mason for Paris, the old story of French mediation was revived. The following are the figures for American Stocks on the afternoon of May 26:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Business done. Account.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent.	74 @ 76		
United States 5 ⅌ cent., 1874	59 @ 61		
Virginia State 5 ⅌ cent.	49 @ 51		
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent.	42 @ 44	43½	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sect., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ⅌ cent.	74½ @ 75½		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. Penn., 1877	70½ @ 71½		
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	55 @ 56	55½	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Pref.	64 @ 65		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	73 @ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	73 @ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	70 @ 72		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 4th Mtg.	65 @ 70		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 5th Mtg.	63 @ [illegible]		
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	78 @ 80	79½	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	73 @ 75		
Do. $100 shares, $[illegible] paid	[illegible]		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	54½ @ 55½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen., 8 ⅌ ct. c., '69	73 @ 76		
Do. (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82	78 @ 80		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	70 @ 75		
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund,) 1883	70 @ 75		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1864	80 @ 85		
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	70 @ 75		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	70 @ 75		
Do. $100 shares	68 @ 72		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ⅌ cent., 1865	101 @ 103		
Do. 2d M., 7 ⅌ cent., '72	103 @ 105		
Penn. R. Bds, 1st M., 6 ⅌ cent., conv't	62 @ 72		
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ⅌ ct.	83 @ 85		
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	25 @ 29		

The sudden death by an accident, on the Reading Road, of Mr. Francis M. Drexel, Senior, of Philadelphia, was briefly announced by telegraph on Saturday morning. The Philadelphia papers have since paid deserved tributes to the worth of this gentleman, as a good citizen, and long established and successful private banker. He was the senior of the houses of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia.

The State Treasurer of Michigan gives notice that State Bonds, Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive, dated 1st July, 1858, will be paid off on the 1st July, prox., at the Metropolitan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY, JUNE 1.

Traffic.	1862-63.	1861-62.
October	$410,335	$284,020
November	372,393	243,249
December	359,463	224,401
January	267,061	190,130
February	269,196	186,637
March	265,773	181,063
April	267,742	191,647
May	314,166	236,245
Total	$2,526,230	$1,757,411
Increase		$768,619

Land Sales.	1862-63.	1861-62.
October	$58,507	$107,512
November	79,736	131,633
December	150,531	69,070
January	136,009	69,330
February	194,412	64,991
March	175,681	124,818
April	157,121	50,552
May	221,414	64,944
Total	$1,174,961	$712,440
Increase		$462,521

Cash from Lands.	1862-3.	1861-2.
October	$73,014	$24,668
November	32,904	34,750
December	92,793	14,806
January	71,931	12,637
February	100,256	17,144
March	95,419	15,965
April	122,385	14,786
May	110,936	33,312
Total	$719,717	$181,098
Increase		$538,619

Chicago Tribune, June 11.

The Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal advertise to pay a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the principal of the registered Canal Bonds, at their office, No. 54 Fulton-street, on July 1.

It is stated in the afternoon papers of Saturday that Mr. R. W. Howes retires from the administration of the Park Bank in July, to establish a private banking-house of his own.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 21,164 bbls. Flour, 185 bbls. and 272 bags Corn Meal, 58,079 bushels Wheat, 34,448 bushels Corn, 180 bushels Rye, 26,905 bushels Oats, 3,063 bushels Malt, 5,925 pkgs. Provisions, and 172 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. Pots at $8. Pearls continue quiet and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 518 bbls., including 491 bbls. Pots and 27 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, were confined to small lots of No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ⅌ ton.

COAL—Foreign is arriving and selling freely, but at declining prices. Anthracite is held firmly, but is not active. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "Orders come in freely, and the demand both for shipment and home use is good, at fully former rates, but the high views of the miners check business somewhat, and there is less activity in the market."

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which comprise 2,150 bags, part at 31¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced to 57c.@58c. for Middling ⅌ lb., with sales and resales since our last of 2,250 bales.

FISH—Continue in fair request at full and buoyant prices. Stocks are generally light.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and a shade cheaper, to-day. Sales, 9,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice extra State at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 80@$6; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 10	@ $5 25
Extra State	5 75	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	6 15	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 8 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 30 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls. Also, 150 puncheons Brandywine at $22 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather sparingly sought after, though prices have declined 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been made of 75,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western, at $1 54@$1 58; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 44@$1 48; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 45; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 42; White State, at $1 72; Amber State, at $1 55; Red do., at $1 40@$1 50, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in less active demand, at reduced prices; sales have been reported to-day of 51,600 bushels, at 70c.@75c. for shipping mixed Western; 68c.@75c. for unsound; 73c.@79c. for White and Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at $1 01@$1 03, according to quality, ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,300 bushels. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 78c.@80c.; Western at 77c.@80c.; State at 80c.@81c. ⅌ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been plenty and heavy at 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady at 15c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's business has been on a more extensive scale. Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co. notice the principal movements thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market remained as last noted—dull and inactive—up to about the middle of the week, when importers manifested more disposition to meet the views of buyers, and since then there has been a fair amount of business doing. From the trade the demand is moderately active, while the inquiry from out-of-town buyers is fair. In prices there is no quotable change, most of the transactions during the week having been made within the range of our annexed figures, which for the last two or three weeks have been entirely nominal, but may now be considered the market rates. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand for home consumption continues moderate, and there is an occasional inquiry for export. The supply is fair, but most parcels are firmly held at about our quotations, or not offered for sale. *Upper Leather Stock*—For this description there is an active inquiry, and a fair amount of business has been done, principally, however, from second hands. Prices are firm at the late reduction, with a moderate supply in first hands. The receipts for the week have been 24,941 Hides. Sales have been 36,000 Hides, including 24,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.@26½c. cash, usual selections; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 24c., cash, in bond; 3,300 dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs. 23½c.@24c. cash, in bond; 600 dry California, 23 lbs., 24c. cash, in bond; 5,000 dry Tampico, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,400 dry Pasta, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 dry West Indies, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,100 Washington Slaughters, 80 lbs., private terms for exportation; 1,800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs. 7½c.@8½c., cash; 1,000 W. S. Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs. 12¾, cash; 1,000 W. S. Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs. private terms; 1,900 W. S. Barbados, 42@45 lbs. private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is [illegible] (same time last year 295,900—year before, 456,800), and 100 bales."

IRON.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pig at former prices. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "Iron, as usual at this season of the year is dull, and the market without any quotable change. There is a limited business doing in Pig metal at $30@$35 for the three numbers. Manufactured Iron is steady, with a fair demand for rails."

LATHS.—Eastern have been in light supply and good demand, closing at $1 40 a $1 45 per thousand.

LEATHER.—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. Wehrer & Whitmarsh review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The principal inquiry has been from Eastern purchasers, on the spot—who are buying cautiously, and in small parcels—for immediate use. Only few Western orders have been received. Light Leather is in improved demand. Rates are more uniform and steady than for some weeks previous. *Oak Sole*—The demand for prime crop leather continues active, at full prices. Other descriptions are a little easier in rates. The principal sales were made to Eastern purchasers. Receipts are in excess of sales, and the stock is accumulating. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 53,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@46c.; 310 hhds. Porto Rico at 47c.@50c.; 535 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado at 41c.@43c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The main business has been in Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Lard Oil at 82c.@83c.; Crude Petroleum, for July delivery, at 27½c.@28c.; refined do., for July, August and September delivery, at 50c.@51c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors buyers; sales, to-day, 2,200 bbls., at $11 75@$11 87½ for old Mess; $13 for new Mess; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 6¼c.@7½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 700 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales, 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues salable and steady; sales 625 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive at 16c.@21c. for [illegible] Western, and 18c.@23c. for common poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese rules quite heavy, at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, 270 bags East India, at $8 25@$8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been more freely dealt in, the week's sales including 30,000 Matameras and Tampico Goat at 60c.@70c.; some lots of Curacoa do. on private terms; 4,500 lbs. Central American Deer, and 2,000 lbs. Sisal do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, reached 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12c., Porto Rico at 10¾c.@12c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@11½c.; with 2,300 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.; and 150 pkgs. Grease, at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 25c. in bond, and 44c.@44½c. free, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The business of the week has been moderate; prices show no improvement. The sales comprised 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at from 65c.@75c., but including one lot as high as 77½c.; 240 bales California, at 40c.@43½c.; 105 bales Mexican, at 35c.@40c.; 95 bales Cape, part at 35c.@38c.; 150 bales Mestiza, and 250,000 lbs. Valparaiso, on private terms. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "We note a somewhat increased activity in this market during the last few days, though transactions have been small in volume, and at considerably reduced rates. The general disposition to close up the year's business, and reduce stocks as much as possible before the first of July, has, as is generally the case at this season, led to material concessions, and consumers who have orders to fill, and cannot conveniently wait a month longer, are availing themselves of this opportunity to secure current supplies. The sales of domestic for the week have been somewhat above the average, at a range of 65c.@75c. for fleece, and 70c.@85c. for pulled, including standard super and extra. In foreign wools there have been small sales of Cape at 34½c.@35c., and of Mediterranean at about previous rates." The sales in Philadelphia, during the week, comprising about 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece are reported at 70c.@72c. for low and medium quality, and some tub at 75c.@78c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,400 bbls. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. per bbl.; 50,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@7¾d. per bushel; 500 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@22s. 6d. per [illegible]. For London, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 7½d. per bbl. For Gloucester, 17,000 bushels Wheat, at [illegible] per bushel. For Glasgow, 400 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. per bbl. For Cork and orders, a small cargo of Corn, at [illegible] 3d. per quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 415 tons, to Cape Town, Zanzibar, Bombay and Muscat and back, at $1,500 per month; a ship, 1,396 tons, from Le Preaux, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 60s.; a Hamburg ship, 667 tons, to Hamburg, 4,200 Petroleum, 6s.; a brig, 287 tons, a bark, 422 tons, and one, 261 tons, to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves, $50; a steamer, from Philadelphia to St. Thomas, Coal, $7; a British brig, 174 tons, hence to Santa Martha, Carthagena, &c., and back, about $2,200; one, 150 tons, to the Windward, $1 ⅌ bbl., gold; a schooner, 160 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,650; a brig, 246 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 42c., Molasses and Honey, $4; one, 215 tons, from Philadelphia to Havana and back to New-York, $3,400; a British brig, 238 tons, to Havana, $1 ⅌ bbl.; an Italian brig, 290 tons, to Genoa; a ship, 749 tons, *from Boston to Calcutta and back*, a British brig, 124 *tons, to Point Petre, Guad., one to St. Thomas*, a *brig, 186 tons, from Machias to north side Cuba and back to New-York, two schooners hence to Havana*, a *brig, 295 tons, to Matanzas and back, a British bark*, 356 tons, to Turks Island, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Melbourne	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	June 3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 10	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	June 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ... 5 A. M. 12:45 P. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9¾ A. M. [illegible]
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 23x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 100 desirable lots at North New-York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 160 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 19TH-ST., 100 FEET west of Union-square, 26 feet front, 3-story extension house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 6 and 8 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 13 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; about thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots. 150 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st. 1¼ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Sons, No. 18 Nassau-st. LEWIS BURTIS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Bloomfield, N. J., (12 miles from New-York.) A good two-story house, containing 10 rooms; also, barn and outbuildings; large garden already planted, &c., with about 15 acres of land adjoining, if desired; would be a desirable country residence for a New-York business man, as the house is only two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and trains run at convenient hours. Address D. F. G., Box No. 3,607, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clifton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and furniture at Southport, Ct., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Five acres of land more may be had if desired. House three story, 44 feet square; all the furniture except silver; beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; fine garden and large quantity of fruit. Terms to suit. Price for the whole, $9,500. SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 6th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. The residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 636 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage residence at Sing Sing, four minutes walk from depot; charming view of river and surrounding scenery; house has 10 rooms, with gas, bath, range, and every convenience, in perfect order for a family to occupy immediately. Price $5,500. Particulars of the owner, Box No. 190 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 50x200. Price from $3,500 to $5,500. Inquire for particulars at the office of the Merchants' Magazine, Room No. 26, of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica, 31 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road and 842 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1¼ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c. and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to R. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 36 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y.—362 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent boarded out by the present occupants. References required. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 3,3[illegible] New-York Post-office.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—A NUMBER of fine stores in different parts of the City to let. Also desirable lofts, suitable for manufacturing and other purposes, eligibly situated. Houses and lots for sale. Apply to H. V. CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to E. CORNELL WHITE, No. 21 Murray-st.

TO LET—A FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT FRONT room, either for an office or lodging room, with or without board, at No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 8[illegible]-st. and 1st-av. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 606 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 376 9th-av., 503 8th-av., 43 9th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 100 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York.
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two young girls, one as cook and assist with the washing and ironing or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; is a first-rate baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 233 7th-av., between 23th and 24th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, experienced waitresses, nurses and laundresses. Many of these servants are Protestants of the most respectable class, and desirous of going to the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; they have the best of City reference from last place; have eight years' reference. Apply at No. 141 3d-av., in the book-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Also, a young woman to do waiting and chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; they are willing to do all the work of a small family between them; they have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 88 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable and well-disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, as above; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; can make good bread and pies. Call at No. 375 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 406 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; one who understands meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as good plain cook, or as laundress, or to wait on an invalid lady; has five years' reference. Apply for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, wishes a situation as above; is a thorough waitress and very superior laundress. Refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn, where she has lived. Apply to MR. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.; no objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived three years in her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted; understands her business thoroughly; excellent references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable English Protestant woman desires a situation in a private family, either in the City or the country. Apply at No. 307 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland and in this City, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is neat and tidy about her work; no objection to the country; wages low. Call or address No. 197 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework, or as waitress or chambermaid, or to take care of children; has lived with her last employer for 6 years; is much attached to children. Call at No. 85 Christopher-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION wanted, for a thoroughly neat and competent girl; is very experienced with children; would like to go into the country for the Summer; is of genteel appearance and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by a woman who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would make herself generally useful; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 187 3d-av., in the book-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; would not object to wash and iron for one or two children; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; has no objection to a little chamberwork, and would do plain sewing. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 32d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for two days, to whom she refers, No. 86 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, wants a situation to take care of grown children; is a good sewer; will assist with chamberwork, and make herself useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO SPEAKS French fluently, wishes a situation as governess in a family going to Europe, or to a watering place. Address A. M. D., office of the *Press*, Philadelphia.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A very respectable woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is thoroughly competent and has unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; makes and trims children's clothes neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 194 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; one who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; prefers going to Newport with a family; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress or nurse, and to do plain sewing; is kind and attentive to children; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 168 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as first-class laundress, by a young woman who understands her work perfectly; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as competent laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES TO ENGAGE with a lady or family going to England; she is at liberty for engagement to the 10th of July. Address H. A., the Rectory, Garrisons, Philipstown, Putnam County, New-York.

AT THE INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—A number of English, Irish, Scotch and colored servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, tidy girls for taking care of children, houseworkers, and those lately landed, for the City and country.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, in either City or country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Call at or address WAITER, No. 149 8th-st., near 4th-av., or No. 350 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 30 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron; is emphatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, (ACTIVE, healthy and industrious, writes a good hand and is quick at figures,) a position in some mercantile business; any position where, by studying his employer's interest, advancement can be made. References of the highest character can be given. Address HENRY, Box No. 163 *Times Office*.

A YOUNG SOLDIER, WHO HAS COME home from the war lately, wants a situation with a gentleman, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. S., Box No. 218 *Times Office*.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED A SITUATION by man and wife, as coachman and [illegible] maid; both Protestants; the man [illegible] care and management of horses [illegible] driver and can come well recommended [illegible] in his present employment, No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, a situation in a commission house, or as traveling salesman, by an experienced man, who has an extensive Western trade; can give the best of reference. Address "TRAVELER," care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having over four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address H. L., Box No. 190 *Times Office*.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer in that capacity for nearly ten years; has no objection to going in the country, for a permanent situation. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, Mr. Trainer's saddlery shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times Office*.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; his wife would go as laundress if required. Can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 194 *Times Office*, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and gardener, by a steady and sober young man; has the best of reference from his last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of 17th-st. and Pennsylvania-av., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAILMAKERS WANTED TO WORK AT repairing tents; $2 25 per day will be paid to good workmen. Apply to Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. Keeper, U. S. Army.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper-bags and Manilla paper; must be able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent and willing to exert himself may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none other will receive attention.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR time to a business which will pay $500 to $1,000 per month, on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Call at No. 509 Broadway, Room No. 2, where the practical workings of a great and new invention will be freely shown, and the most skeptical will be convinced. TILDEN & DURAND.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF A dry goods house, a lad about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents, can bring good testimonials, and is a good penman. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,304 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, tidy and smart, and have City references; no office girl need apply; wages, $6 per month. Apply after 9 o'clock, at No. 85 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD VEGETABLE and fruit gardener; one who understands his business thoroughly. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st.

TWENTY-FIVE STONE MASONS WANTED to go a short distance up the Hudson. All season's work. Call in the paint-store, corner of [illegible] and 51st-st., on Monday, June 8, between 9 and 12 A. M. [illegible] FORSON.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A cook, washer and ironer, also a waitress, to assist in washing. Apply at No. 4 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance into the country; to wash for five persons. Apply at No. 11 East 36th-st., Monday, June 8, from 9½ till 4 o'clock; Protestant preferred.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good coachman and groom will hear of a situation on Staten Island, on application to room No. 4, 3d floor, No. 5 Bowling-green, this morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, with good recommendations. Inquire of WM. EDWARD, No. 8 Tryon-row, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

IRON SAFE MAKERS WANTED.—Apply at HERRING'S Safe Factory, corner Hudson and [illegible]-st., [illegible] and 14th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting and reference, W. P., Box No. 190 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Ard's F. Lee, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, A second-hand Steam Engine, in good order, from 50 to 100 horse-power. Address Box No. 2,851 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WALKING-BEAM STEAM ENGINE, six-horse power, locomotive boiler, all the connections, and two lines of shafting, all in good order. Can be seen at No. 20 6th-st., near Tompkins Market.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE. INQUIRE of FARMER, LITTLE & CO., New-York Type Foundry, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

S. B. WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD and black-walnut Veneers; a very large assortment cut from very choice woods. The trade and dealers are respectfully invited to call. S. B. WILSON, No. 211 Centre-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYERS' AMAZONE TINCTURE is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYERS, Laboratory, No. 451 6th-av., New-York.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings Bank. Apply at No. 242 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents; prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlements of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y. and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

$30—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS AND OTHERS.—Second-hand mangle, large size, cost $100, will be sold for $30. Inquire of J. G. WEST, at mangle factory, No. 4 Liberty-place, near the Post-office, New-York. New mangles at $20, $30, $50, $60, $80, $100.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S, EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK FOR CHEAP GOODS.
300 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $2, $3.
200 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50, $4.
250 THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, $4 50 to $8.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, From 75 cents up to $3 50.
5,000 pieces TRIMMING RIBBONS, 18 cents to 75 cents per piece.
5,000 pieces BONNET RIBBONS, 6 cents to 38 cents per yard.
10,000 Sprays FLOWERS, 2 cents, 6 cents, 9 cents per spray.
5,000 yards SILK ILLUSIONS, 6 cents and upward.
250 lots of NEEDLEWORK and LACE GOODS from auction.
READY ON MONDAY.
DESIRABLE STYLES IN STRAW GOODS ON MONDAY.
10,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 25 cents to 50 cents.
5,000 BLOOMERS FROM AUCTION, 50 cents to $3.
Another lot of those 25 cent SHAKER HOODS READY ON MONDAY.
From last week's Auctions, STRAW BONNETS, of every style and description, from 10c. up to $5.

BONNETS, 10c.,	SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, 25c.,	NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c.,	FANCY HAIRS.
BONNETS, 75c.,	LEGHORNS.
BONNETS, $1,	PEDAL BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $1 25,	TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $1 50,	LUTONS.
BONNETS, $2,	ENGLISH BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $3,	DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, $4,	ROUGH & READYS.
BONNETS, $5,	CHINA PEARLS.

Best 6-yard Skirt Braids, 6c.
HOSIERY.
25,000 Pairs Hosiery, of every kind and quality, from 6c. pair up.
100,000 Spools Cotton, 1c. spool up.
MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY, Nos. 231 and 233 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE, LADIES WILL FIND THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS To be found in the City.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES at 8c., worth 12½c.
FRENCH GRAY BAREGES printed, at 10c., worth 18c.
CHINE AND STRIPED LENOS at 12½c., worth 20c.
Also, An immense assortment of new POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES AND CHALLIES, At 10c., 20c., 25c., and upward.
Also, ALL OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS REDUCED IN PRICE. Ladies will find many BARGAINS worthy their attention in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Also, SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS! all Silk, at $1 each. SUN UMBRELLAS, steel frames, elegantly finished, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 25 per cent. more.
Also, PRINTS, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, CHAMBRAYS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND LAWNS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! PRICES REDUCED.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, WE WILL COMMENCE TO OFFER OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK MANTILLAS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, in order to close out all our stock of this season's manufacture.
LADIES WILL FIND THIS SALE WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.
Also, ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH MANTILLA SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
BLACK AND COLORED BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPES, CRAPE MARETS, CREPE D'ESPANGE, ALPACAS, COLORED GROUND, MOZAMBIQUES, AND POPLINS.
The above are just received per steamer "Persia," and are the latest novelties imported.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS DU RHIN, Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.
ALSO, GROS GRAIN, PARIS QUALITY. AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.
SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, June 8,
A large lot of ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.
DRESS GOODS, Comprising MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE, WORSTED GRENADINES, ALPACAS in all new shades, DELAINES, &c.
With a large assortment of goods suitable for TRAVELING DRESSES, VERY CHEAP.
MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 8, a fresh lot of those cheap 8-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.
BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 3 yards wide, cheap!
PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Offer at retail a new and desirable article in TAFFETA IMPERIAL (richer than silk), of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.
TAMARTINES, CREPE MARETZ, and BAREGES, in all new shades.
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, JUNE 8, RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS, At 87½ cents, formerly $1 25.
CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THIS WEEK'S PURCHASES AT AUCTION Will be ready MONDAY, June 8, Comprising STRAW BONNETS and BLOOMERS Of almost every description.
White and Gray LEGHORN BLOOMERS, new shapes, $1, 44, 56, 75 cts., $1, and upwards.
COLORED BLOOMERS, 13, 25, 31, 44, 56 cts. upwards.
From private sale, SPLIT, PEDAL, MILAN, DUNSTABLE, LUTON, and other Braids, in all the prevailing shapes.
HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 each—nearly one-half last month's prices.
The cheapest SPLIT STRAW BONNETS yet offered, from $1 25 each upwards.
Thousands of Bonnets from One Cent to Ten Dollars each.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
DRABS, CORNS, WHITES, BLACKS, and Fancy BROCADED BONNET RIBBONS, every width and every shade, much below last week's prices.
Also, MILLINERY SILKS—a full assortment of the choicest colors.
LACES, BARBES, VEILS, &c., cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS! NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!
One hundred and Twenty Cartoons of newly-imported FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, ready on MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT 5c., 10c., and 12c. each.
Laces of Auction EMBROIDERIES at nearly half price, comprising Collars, Sets and Sleeves.
KID GLOVES of the very best brands.
SILK MITS at last year's prices.
Bargains in Ladies and Gents THREAD and SILK GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. BLOKE has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 60 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 600 Broadway, near 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a large and very elegant stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, Including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at retail a large assortment of White and Printed PIQUE AND MARSEILLES, At Fifty Cents per yard; and an excellent line of *DRILLINGS FOR BOYS' WEAR*, At Forty Cents per yard.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, the 8th,
A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,
WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC, ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS, Suitable for dresses.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.
The whole of their Importation will be opened on MONDAY, At less than the cost of importation.
A special Counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, &c.
ALSO, CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, MULL, SWISS AND JACONET MUSLINS, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, VEILS, and BARBS.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, TEN CASES PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
THE BEST ARTICLE FOR SUMMER DRESSES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH ORGANDIES, AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE	AT KELTY'S,	CURTAINS.
LACE	NO. 359 BROADWAY.	CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
LACE		CURTAINS.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
HOLLAND AND GOLD		WINDOW SHADES.
MUSQUITO	HARTWELL'S	NETS.
MUSQUITO	PALMER'S	NETS.
MUSQUITO	&	NETS.
MUSQUITO	ROEBUCK'S	LACE.
MUSQUITO	PATENT	LACE.
MUSQUITO	CANOPIES	LACE.
MUSQUITO	SOMETHING	SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO	NEW	SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO	FOR	SHIELDS.
MUSQUITO	VOYAGERS.	SHIELDS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

LADIES WILL FIND THE MOST ATTRACTIVE assortment of ROTONDS, CIRCULARS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and RUFFLES, at GEORGE CAREY'S, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

GEORGE CAREY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, and during this week, large additions to his now handsome stock of Circulars, Sacques, Mantillas, &c., &c., just received for June and July fashions. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

IT WILL REPAY ALL THE TROUBLE of our lady friends to call and examine Mr. GEORGE CAREY'S stock of MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and RUFFLES, For Summer wear. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

LADIES WILL BE REPAID FOR ALL their trouble in purchasing their Mantillas, Sacques Circulars, Rotonds and Ruffles at GEORGE CAREY'S, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF A HANDSOME Circular or Mantilla will please examine our stock of MANTILLAS, ROTONDS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES and RUFFLES. GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. United States Cloak and Mantilla store.

WE WOULD DIRECT THE ATTENTION of ladies to the extensive CLOAK and MANTILLA STORE of GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., where considerable inducements are offered to the public both as regards price and style.

GEORGE CAREY IS RECEIVING PER every steamer, Novelties from Paris, in MANTILLAS, SACQUES, RUFFLES, ROTONDS and CIRCULARS. No. 475 Broadway, (Late Charles Street & Co.,) Second door up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ORDERS FROM the country for MANTILLAS, will find the LARGEST assortment at GEO. CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway, (Late Charles Street & Co.,) Second door up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best-fitting shirts offered in this City.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS, GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS, ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c. SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR.
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE, OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.
The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at
AT UNION ADAMS', NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, UNRIVALED IN MANUFACTURE, FITTING AND MATERIAL, AT UNION ADAMS', NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock at Retail, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at Stores, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, AND DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY KIND, AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN AND CHECKED SILKS, New and desirable styles, at Retail, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.
PLAIN LYONS' TAFFETAS, at $1 25, worth $2 50.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 75, cost $3 50.
ALL SILK GRENADINE ROBES, WITH PUFFS AND TRIMMINGS, at $5 75, cost $15.
Do. extra rich, $12; cost $35.
BAREGE ROBES, 22 yards per dress, at $3; cost $8.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES AND MOURNING GOODS, greatly reduced.
PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 25 cents.
PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, exceedingly low prices.
$20,000 worth of LACES marked down to sell out immediately.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY, Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

SPRING MANTILLAS MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO. OFFER AT RETAIL FASHIONABLE
BLACK SILK SACQUES, FROM $9 to $60.
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS, FROM $10 to $65.
BLACK FLUTED SCARF MANTLES.
BAREGE SCARFS AND CIRCULARS,
CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, from $3 50 up.
FINE LACE POINTS, FROM AUCTION.
ALL MARKED DOWN AND DESIRABLE, AT No. 381 BROADWAY.

LADIES REMEMBER THAT GEO. CAREY has the best assortment of MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and ROTONDS in this City, at all prices. No. 475 Broadway, Late CHAS. STREET & CO., 2d door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake. Always on hand a large assortment of Children's Mantillas and Sacques.

THE STORE OF NEW-YORK FOR MANTILLAS, SACQUES, RUFFLES, CIRCULARS and ROTONDS, where all ladies can see it themselves as to price, size, style and material. GEO. CAREY, Late Chas. Street & Co., No. 475 Broadway, 2d store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

MANTILLAS FOR TALL LADIES, At GEO. CAREY'S No. 475 Broadway, Late Chas. Street & Co., 2d store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

MANTILLAS FOR SMALL LADIES, At GEO. CAREY'S, No. 475 Broadway, Late Chas. Street & Co. 2d door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.
N. B.—This is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, as all goods sold are of the best quality and latest styles. G. C.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
IN SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK SILKS from 7s. a yard, up.
FOULARD SILKS from 4s. 6d., and up.
FIGURED SILKS from 7s., and up.
COLORED SILKS, from 8s., and up.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! IN ALL STYLES AND KINDS, AT THE OLD PRICES, AND RANGING FROM 6¼ CENTS A YARD TO 50 CENTS.
ALSO, 2,500 BAREGE ROBES, FINEST QUALITY, 24 yards each, from $3 50 to $6, worth double.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF SILK CLOAKS, SILK CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, In all THE LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 393 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $6 and upward, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and Figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment in every article of Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 439 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

NOS. 290 AND 292 BOWERY.
The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS, No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS, REFRIGERATORS of all kinds, WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS, WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES, MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, COOKING UTENSILS of every description, CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices.
H. H. CAREY.

JUNE 1863

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—SENSE AND SENSIBILITY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 661 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUTTON'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HOOKER on Friday and Saturday pushed a daring reconnoissance across the Rappahannock just below Fredericksburgh, and ascertained fully the movements and intentions of the enemy. Howe's division of the Sixth army corps was selected for the duty, and executed it in the most thorough and effective manner. The first crossing was made in pontoon boats, in the face of a murderous fire from the rebel pickets. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey regiment did this important service in the most gallant style. They were soon followed by several Vermont regiments, and a charge on the rifle-pits resulted in the capture of some sixty or seventy prisoners. The pontoons were then laid by the engineers, and the remainder of the division was crossed over. Our force gradually felt its way out to a position where it remained for the night, and on Saturday morning the reconnoissance was continued. Our skirmishers brought in some thirty others prisoners, during Friday night, making the number captured about two hundred. The results of the reconnoissance are most important. It is fully ascertained that the rebel force is nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredricksburgh, and that LEE has not yet begun any offensive movement, though his intention to do so is pretty clearly apparent. Gen. HOOKER's crossing took him completely by surprise, and made a great commotion in his army. LONGSTREET's corps was massed in Fredericksburgh on Friday night, fully expecting an attack. Our forces were safely withdrawn after the purpose of the reconnoissance had been accomplished; the casualties in the crossing not exceeding thirty.

The Government has received official advices from Gen. GRANT's army to Wednesday last, the 3d inst. No events of startling importance had occurred.

A dispatch from Cincinnati brings us intelligence from Vicksburgh to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of Joe JOHNSTON, who is now said to be still at Jackson. Gen. BLAIR had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. This expedition, probably, has some reference to JOHNSTON and his movements. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards, the statement is. The rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them. It is reported that the dispatches from PEMBERTON to JOHNSTON, captured a few days ago, were to the effect that their forage was all gone—that the men were on quarter rations—that the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that they could hold out but ten days.

We have received fuller accounts of the desperate fighting at Port Hudson on the 27th ult. A general assault was made along the whole line of rebel works, which was only partially successful on the left, but was entirely successful on the right and centre—the rebels at those points being driven within their inner line at the point of the bayonet. Our entire loss in the day's engagement was thought to be about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Advices from Port Hudson to the 29th, received by way of Vicksburgh, state that the place was then closely invested by Gen. BANKS—the two wings of his army resting on the river. Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet was thundering away at the front of the rebel works, and the field artillery at the rear. The next steamer due from New-Orleans is the *Continental*, Capt. MARSHMAN, which was advertised to leave on June 2.

We have an interesting batch of Southern news this morning, through our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, and from other sources. The price of gold in Richmond had advanced recently to 60 premium. Silver is only fifty cents below the rate for gold. A report is current in Petersburgh that the National forces are evacuating Suffolk, or are about to do so. They are expected to take up a new position behind heavy fortifications, about eight miles out from Norfolk. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an elaborate editorial on the evils of blockade running, as at present managed.

We learn from Murfreesboro that a band of guerrillas at Liberty has been broken up by Col. WILSON, of the mounted infantry. He captured all their horses, and sixty-two prisoners. It is now denied that any portion of the rebel divisions under DESHLER, WITHERS and MCCOWAN has gone to reinforce Joe JOHNSTON.

A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decisions I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the result will be made known to you by telegraph."

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican* states that Major-Gen. COUCH was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship *America*, belonging to the German Lloyds, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from Europe are three days later than those brought by the *Persia*. Politically, the news is not specially important. The return of Gen. HOOKER to the north side of the Rappahannock, continued to excite comment among the English journals, and the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, news of which had just been received, was regarded as a great misfortune to the rebels, and their cause. His announcement of his death caused a considerable depression in the rebel loan. An open air meeting was held at Sheffield on Tuesday, the 26th, to consider the advisableness of memorializing the British Government to "use its good offices to procure a suspension of hostilities between the North and the South, with a view to an arrangement of the difference between them." The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition by the Mayor, and was attended by about 10,000 persons. The following resolution was agreed to: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Government of this country would act wisely, both for the interests of England, and those of the world, were they immediately to enter into negotiation with the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining the acknowledgment by them of the independence of the Confederate States of America." The meeting was addressed by Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., in advocacy of recognition. The Polish question appears to be as far from solution as ever. The revolution is certainly spreading. No change had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs had advanced. Provisions were quiet. Consols 93¼@¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West, June 1, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port on Saturday. There was nothing new at Key West. The health of the troops remained good.

The sale of cotton abandoned to the Government, appointed to take place in Memphis, has been removed to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There will be sales at the latter place on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday of each month, beginning at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

The Stock Market was depressed on Saturday—partly from the demand for money. Gold Coin was 1 ⅌ cent. lower, closing 144¼. The subscriptions to the United States Loan amounted to $1,222,650.

Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices generally lower on Saturday. Cotton was active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. Transactions in Provisions were rather less extensive; prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Fish, Hides, Petroleum, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were less active, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

War Powers—The Duties of the Executive and of the People.

It is of vital consequence that the Executive, in this national crisis, should have uncommon powers. It also is of vital consequence that those powers should be exercised with great discretion. The people owe the President every instrumentality needful for the suppression of the rebellion. The President owes the people the wisest and most effective use of such instrumentalities. These are reciprocal obligations. Unless they are faithfully performed *on both sides*, the cause will fail. They cannot be too carefully studied and heeded.

The uncommon powers with which the President is now invested are of two kinds—first, those derived through such acts as the Army and Navy bills, the Tax bills, the Currency and Loan bills, and the Confiscation bills, passed to meet some specific necessity; and second, the more indefinite war powers belonging to his military capacity as Commander-in-Chief, which are dormant in peace, but, in every government, are inseparable from war. The former came from Congress, and concerning them there cannot be much difficulty, for the President has the letter of the law to guide him, and must conform to it. The latter do not come from Congress. Congress, in fact, has no right to grant them, even if it would. They are not at all among the enumerated powers accorded to the legislative branch by the Constitution. In fact, some of them are expressly interdicted to it—as, for instance, in the article which provides that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press." Congress, thereby, has no power to forbid public meetings, or to suppress public journals; nor could it delegate such a power. And yet nobody doubts that the President, in some circumstances, at least, has that power. We have heard many wild doctrines among the factionists, but we have not yet heard it maintained that Gen. BUTLER had no right to put a check upon secesh speeches and secesh newspapers in New-Orleans, or Gen. VIELE in Norfolk, or Gov. JOHNSON in Nashville. These are legitimate military powers, emanating from, or at least dependent on, the will of the Executive. They have no place among the specified constitutional powers of the President, and yet are not unconstitutional; for they are inherent in the very office of Commander-in-Chief, which the Constitution devolves upon him, and no other. The Constitution, in making it his duty to prosecute the war, *ipso facto*, arms him with all the powers established by the laws and usages of war. These powers, unlike those conferred by acts of Congress, rest mainly on discretion. The circumstances of each case determine their application. The discretion is a mighty one, for it has to do with the property, the liberty, and even, sometimes, the very lives of men. It is a misfortune that any public officer should be clothed with it, but it is none the less a necessity. It is an inseparable incident of the war itself—and, like that, is both a misfortune and a necessity.

A war power is a two-edged sword. Without it rebels could never be struck down, and yet with it those who are not rebels may be wounded. There is no help for this, except in the exceeding care with which the Executive wields it. Even then the innocent must sometimes suffer, for, unlike a civil power, it can fall, and sometimes is obliged to fall, at mere suspicion. Anybody, for instance, in suspicious circumstances, is liable to be arrested as a spy, without a particle of such testimony as would be necessary for his committal by a civil magistrate. It is impossible to limit military discretion by any specific rule. The attempt, we know, is sometimes made to apply geographical distinctions. It is said, for example, that military arrests are proper enough within the army lines, or in the immediate neighborhood of the seat of war, but unwarrantable elsewhere. But may not a man find means to make mischievous communications to the enemy as well from New-York as from Hilton Head, as well from Cincinnati as from Nashville? Is the spy who stole into HOOKER's camp last week, and stole out yesterday, not to be reached by the military arm because he perambulates Broadway to-day?

Of course, we don't deny that locality has much to do with the rigor with which war powers should be exercised. But it is absurd to say that there is any locality, within the limits of the United States, where this war power might not, *if necessary*, assert itself. The sole limitation everywhere is the necessity. It is the duty of the military officers everywhere to regulate their action affecting civil rights strictly by the necessity, as fixed by the particular circumstances of the case. If it was not *militarily* necessary to arrest and banish VALLANDIGHAM, he was wrongly dealt with. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri such procedures occur almost daily, and all loyal men recognize their necessity. Perhaps a similar necessity existed in Ohio. That is the real question. It is unquestionably necessary to prohibit the issue of seditious journals in Nashville and New-Orleans. But there could be no such necessity for suppressing the Chicago *Times*, and we rejoice that the President so promptly recognized this, and revoked the act of his subordinate.

It cannot be too clearly apprehended that these war powers are the most assailable part of a war policy. The enemies of a war invariably direct their chief efforts here. On the one hand, they do their best to diminish the powers as much as possible, in order to cripple the military efficiency of the Government. On the other hand, they seek to excite the jealousy of the people against them, and thus alienate the people from the Government, and disgust them with the war. It behooves both the Government and the people to see to it well that such management does not prevail. The Government must be careful not to resort to these powers except in cases of imperative necessity; and must be mindful that, though this necessity may be constant within the army lines, it must be comparatively infrequent at a distance. The people must, on the other hand, trust something to the discretion of the Government, and refrain from denunciation, unless it is clear that the discretion has been abused. In that case, it is the duty of public opinion to express itself strenuously, but in a loyal spirit. If this is properly done, it is not morally possible that the President should long continue his mistake; for no man knows better than he that this war can continue only in and with the support of the people.

The Terrified Democracy.

The Democratic newspapers in the interior of the State are not at all pleased with the proceedings of the Peace Convention recently held in this City. They denounce Ex-Mayor WOOD in the most vehement terms for starting a movement which seems likely to divide the Democratic party, and thus, in a party sense, undo the work of last Fall's election. With this aspect of the case we have very little concern. All political parties seem to be in process of disintegration. New issues ought always to create new parties, or revolutionize old ones; and whenever the machinery of a political party proves strong enough to overrule this natural tendency, and to make men act together for the sake of a party triumph, long after they have ceased to hold the same political sentiments, it becomes a nuisance and a curse.

We look upon Ex-Mayor WOOD's movement with complacency, because it is likely to bring political controversies to the real test. There is but one issue before the country now, and that is whether we shall prosecute the war and save the Union, or end the war and lose the Union. Until that is settled, all other questions are secondary and insignificant. The blunders that are made in conducting the war,—the weakness or the wickedness which may be developed in the Administration,—the failures and misfortunes we may incur, the trespass upon private rights and cherished principles inseparable from civil commotion—all these, however important in themselves, are of trifling consequence in a crisis which involves the existence of the nation itself. We believe the great mass of the Democratic party to be in favor of crushing the rebellion, and saving the Union;—but a large portion of its leaders seem inclined, while holding this ground, to bring these other questions into the foreground, and thus fight the political battles of the country on side issues. It was by this strategy that Gov. SEYMOUR was elected last Fall.

The Wood movement will check this game. It will compel the Democracy to take ground openly upon the precise issue to be decided. Those who are for war for the sake of the Union, must vote on that question to sustain the Government by which the war is waged. Those who are against the war, whether the Union perishes or not, will have a chance to vote accordingly. The Peace Convention made it clear that there is a division in the ranks of the Democracy on this point. How extensive that division is remains to be seen. The party used to plume itself on being the *unterrified* Democracy. The Wood section of it has certainly lost that distinction. Its proceedings the other night indicated anything but that steady, persevering courage, that resolute, unflinching determination never to be conquered, which marks the American character, and which is essential to the honor and life of any nation. That meeting proclaimed that we were already beaten—that the South were our superiors—that we could never stand our ground against them, and that we might as well surrender first as last! This, certainly, is strange language for a meeting of Americans, and of Democrats at that! It is the talk of men who have been cowed and whipped into subjection, and who are ready to surrender everything to escape further flogging. We are not surprised to find that the Democratic party of the State is not prepared to stand upon that platform. But we are glad that those who are, have had it erected for their accommodation.

Railroads and the War.

Never has the old adage, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," been more completely verified than in the effect the present war has produced on the railroad interests of the loyal States. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and for a number of years previously, the majority of the great railroads of the Middle and Western States, were financial failures. They were dragging out a weak and crippled existence—staggering under Floating Debts, Preferred Stock, First, Second, Third, and even Fourth and Fifth, Mortgage Bonds. The ownership of railroad Shares was considered almost a premonitory symptom of bankruptcy, and Bankers had learned to fear a connexion with railroad enterprises as something fatal to their credit.

There were a few exceptions to this general condition of great leading railroads. The New-York Central persevered in paying dividends, though it was sometimes doubted whether they were fairly earned. The Michigan Central kept itself in pretty good trim. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati line was a notable exception of a profitable railroad. The Galena and Chicago, and the Chicago and Rock Island Roads, though having once enjoyed an apparently solid prosperity, had gone far down in popular estimation, and stockholders had begun to be familiar with the necessity of "passing dividends." These railroads, with a number of local and less important roads in Ohio and Indiana, were all that stood with even tolerably hopeful character at the time of the breaking out of the war. As to the rest, they were in the main admitted and gigantic failures. Stockholders, though still clinging to their shares, had ceased to think of dividends, and almost ceased to hope for any change that would give real value to their property. We need only allude to the Erie Road, the Michigan Southern, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Illinois Central, the Alton and Terre Haute, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, as instances of great corporations that had apparently sunk their entire stock, and were the doomed victims to a struggle between bondholders and other creditors for letters of administration on their effects. Their securities dragged on the market, and imposed a burden on all other branches of enterprise by the enhancement of rates of interest, caused by their frequent urgency to secure loans.

Two years and a half of war have passed, and a magical change is observed. The business of every road has been enormously increased, and this increase has been so steadily maintained that munificent revenues are flowing into once exhausted treasuries. These incomes have been sufficient in many cases to retrieve the fortunes of the roads entirely; by wiping out floating debts, perfecting roads, increasing rolling stock, and inducing lately inexorable creditors to enter into reasonable arrangements for adjusting their claims, and permitting the roads to continue in the hands of stockholders. In some cases where receivers had been appointed, the revenues of the roads have so outrun all calculation, that roads have been surrendered back again to their owners, and are now earning handsome dividends on the stock that was so lately valueless and in actual process of legal extinguishment.

It is pretty easy to account for this change in the fortune of so many great railroads. It is, doubtless, owing to a combination of causes—the blockade of the Mississippi River, the immense transportation of troops and Government property, the increased activity given to internal trade, (the country living more within itself than formerly,) and, lastly, the increased economy in working railroads, which has been an object perseveringly sought by railroad companies for several years past. There has been made immense improvement in this direction in the past few years, and when it is remembered that nearly one-half the gross receipts of all railroads are consumed in operating them, it will be seen how wide is the margin for retrenchment and reform. A saving of 10 per cent. in operating expenses is sufficient of itself to convert railroad shares of no value at all into dividend-paying property.

But the most gratifying feature in the changed condition of American railroads is, that whatever the cause of their present prosperity, their good fortune is almost sure to continue. In their present affluence of income they are ridding themselves of floating debts, and all other financial embarrassments. They will work free handed and without burdens hereafter. They will keep a large share of the commerce they have gained from the Mississippi River, and adhere to the economy of operating machinery that previous experience and misfortunes have taught. The capital once absorbed in keeping the feeble roads afloat in the money market will be released, to engage in commerce, of which the roads will become the legitimate and well paid carriers. On the whole, it must be admitted, the war has been of infinite advantage to the American railway system, saved numerous gigantic roads from absolute financial ruin, and added millions of dollars to the wealth of stockholders.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.—The London *Times* was not only anxious to have the Union broken up, but it is anxious to have the Military Despotism which has been built on the ruins of the old Union broken up. It is satisfied neither with freedom nor despotism, neither with a voluntary Union nor an empire of force. It even attacks our new despotism before it is consolidated, and would have it split in fragments ere it is cemented together.

The *Times* asks: "Will the military despotism, so fully established on the Eastern coast, be able to occupy and overawe the vast continent which extends to the base of the Rocky Mountains?" This is rather a solemn and momentous query; and if there were not a proverb about "fools asking questions," we might answer it in a single word. But, not to imitate the foolishness of our contemporary, we should like to know why it limits the western boundary of our despotism by the Rocky Mountains? It may not know that one-third of our empire is west of that well-known range, in which third there are two great States, and four territories that will be States before the close of next year. Why, again, does it run our line *as far* west as the Rocky Mountains, when, with the exception of the Pacific coast, which it leaves off, it might, so far as population is concerned, stop with the Missouri River? We wish to relieve the ever-perturbed spirit of the *Times*; and by bearing these two curious facts in mind, it will see that the task we have now in hand is harder, and at the same time less difficult, than it had conceived.

Results of the Canal Convention.

The National Canal Convention that met at Chicago on the 2d inst., has adjourned, after a two-days' session, having adopted resolutions and appointed a Committee to look after the interests the Convention was intended to promote. In one respect the Convention was a great success. There was really a national representation of interests there. The City of St. Louis and the City of St. Paul on the far-off Mississippi, had numerous and able delegations present, and so had the City of Portland, the City of Boston, of New-York, and the City of Oswego, on the remote Atlantic and Lake coasts. And all the large cities between—Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, &c.—sent representatives to take part in the important deliberations. In most cases, the Boards of Trade of the several cities undertook to act in appointing members to the Convention, but in many other cases municipal authorities sent delegates; and a great many prominent politicians were present voluntarily, because of their general interest in the subject to be considered by the Convention. Upon the whole, while it was a "mixed Commission" as well as a voluntary one, it was a very full and fair representation of the opinions and wishes of the country in regard to the great works of internal improvement that are contemplated. A very great concourse of persons was drawn about the Convention, betokening a deep interest in it, and a quite emphatic popular approval.

But notwithstanding the intrinsic strength of the Convention as a representation of national interests and its otherwise favorable surroundings, we are sorry to feel that the moral effect of its sessions will be somewhat weakened by the exciting political and military events that occurred at Chicago simultaneously therewith, and, for the time and subsequently, took precedence in the popular mind over all other transactions. The public lost sight of one of the most respectable and influential Conventions that has assembled in the country for years, and only remembers that during the past week a newspaper was suppressed at Chicago by military power, and, amid excitement that threatened seriously the peace of a city, if not of a State, was restored by the President to its rights! We must refer, therefore, briefly to the Canal Convention that has been crowded so completely from view.

There was developed at the Convention diverse and rival interests, as might have been expected. Certain interests desired only the construction of a ship canal to unite the Mississippi River and the lakes. Others desired a like canal from Michigan City (on the southeast corner of Lake Michigan) to Toledo, on Lake Erie. Others desired a like canal around Niagara Falls. And others desired the enlargement of the Erie Canal, so as to pass ships from the Hudson to Lake Erie. It is easy to see how the Atlantic and lake cities would divide on these various projects. Oswego and the New-England cities would favor the Niagara Canal chiefly, while Buffalo and New-York would prefer the Erie Enlargement. And so of the other projects.

The Convention could not, of course, exclude any of the works mentioned from its resolutions of indorsement; and yet it could name but one project specifically for distinct and unqualified approval, and *that is the canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Lakes*. And this fact really presents the only absolute unity of the Convention—the only scheme upon which the interests at work can go before Congress with any hope of success in obtaining National aid.

The resolutions declare in general terms for Ship Canals between the Mississippi River and the Lakes, and between the Lakes and the Atlantic, but devote special consideration to the first work, as follows:

"That such National highways between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be free, without tolls or restrictions; and we should deprecate the placing of this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the National credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world."

The resolutions (they were proposed by Mr. RUGGLES, of this City) were unanimously adopted, and a Committee, composed of one from each State, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, urging the passage of laws to carry these objects into effect. The Committee is also empowered to call a future Convention to promote the work in hand, if it be deemed advisable.

It is clear to every mind that the construction of the proposed canal between the Mississippi River and the Lakes is of immediate and vast importance to the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, now deriving so much of its vital element from the West, and it is of no less consequence to the West itself, in view of the protracted embargo on the Mississippi River, and the future danger of hostilities on its Southern banks. As for the canals east of Chicago, they will excite State and city rivalries, and encounter the active opposition of great railroad interests, and these causes will delay the adoption of any legislation on the subject—it may be for years. In the mean time the entire country will be suffering for lack of the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan Canal, upon which all great interests are practically agreed. We earnestly press it, therefore, upon the Committee having the whole subject in charge, to keep the schemes separate and distinct, as far as possible, and not allow the chief project to fail because of rivalries between, or opposition to, those of less immediate importance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, a leading organ of the Democratic party, tries very hard to throw upon the Republicans the responsibility of the recent Peace meeting,—or, as it styles it, "this Convention of Mr. WOOD." While the Democratic papers were content to pass it without notice, the Republican journals, it alleges, "spread its doings broadcast under daring captions, with a view of giving them character and currency—the NEW-YORK TIMES being foremost in this work." This is very absurd. We did for that Convention precisely what we do for every other—gave its proceedings a full and fair report, not on account of any sympathy with them, but for the information of the public. It is certainly important for the Democrats of the interior to know what their brethren of the City are doing; and if they cannot get this information from their own organs, they ought to feel grateful to other journals for giving it to them.

The *Union* ingeniously connects Mayor WOOD's visit to Washington and his interview with the President, with this trumped-up Republican intrigue. Whether it expects that Mr. WOOD will convert President LINCOLN to his peace views, or what other specific calamity it apprehends from his visit, we do not understand. Meantime, the best thing the *Union and Advertiser*, and all other Democratic organs, can possibly do, is to repudiate utterly all sympathy with the sentiments of this Peace meeting, and to reiterate constantly the *Union's* explicit and emphatic declaration, that "the position of the Democracy is firmly and unqualifiedly *against any peace that does not have as a condition precedent the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the law in every inch of Federal territory.*" If they will hold this ground steadily and firmly, and then act accordingly by sustaining the Government in the measures which it finds necessary to the securing of such a peace, they will save the Union and put the Democratic party in a position to achieve lasting triumphs hereafter.

AN ARLY STRIKE.—ROEBUCK sustains his reputation in his Sheffield speech on the war. No man in England could have uttered such an amazing series of logical contradictions and non-sequiturs. Our fathers fought for independence and threw off the English yoke; and this established the "great principle" that any people anywhere, at any time, could throw off any yoke, "whatever that yoke may be," and declare themselves independent. France aided our Revolution; which established "another great principle," that any neutral Power could ally itself with the "so-called fighting body," fighting for independence. Verily, "great principles" are cheap, and do not need even one leg to stand upon. ROEBUCK treats his horse well, and so must the rebel his slave. The slaves are kindly treated and like their condition, yet ROEBUCK hates Slavery and regards it with the greatest horror, though he is convinced slavery must exist until the black man obtains the education which it is death for him to attempt to acquire. ROEBUCK does not desire war with the North, but shows it would be rather a good thing. No body of men so much desire England's interference in the war as the Northern States themselves; yet it is clear he thinks we would fight England if she gratify our dearest desires.

The popular theory in America, whenever any man or officer does or says any very stupid or senseless thing, is that he was drunk; but we fear that when ROEBUCK delivered this speech he was sober. It's so like him.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.—If the captured dispatch from the rebel commander at Vicksburgh is genuine and true, we may look for a speedy termination of affairs there. On the 28th ult., his forage was all gone, his ammunition nearly exhausted, the men were on quarter rations, and he could only hold out ten days. The ten days are more than up—they closed with last week. Some of the statements in this dispatch are corroborated by facts already in our knowledge—such as the running out of mules from Vicksburgh and the shooting of horses. If PEMBERTON was so hard up for supplies, however, we think he made a mistake in running out his mules; for, killed and salted, they would have made good victual in a strait. At the siege of Derry and at many another historical seige, there was much worse fare than mule meat. PEMBERTON's stupidity in this respect rather confirms the Southern story that he is a traitor—not to say an ass.

It is rather likely that the rebels will make two or three heavy *sorties* on our lines when they reach the point of desperation. But GRANT is fully prepared for this, and has abundant force well posted to meet them. We hope that before the close of the week Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will be ours, and the whole line of the Mississippi River.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—We suppose all the thousand rumors concerning the late movements of the rebel army may be considered set at rest by the facts developed on the daring reconnoissance to the south bank of the Rappahannock on Friday last, of which we published telegraphic news yesterday, and give an excellent account to-day. It was fully ascertained that the rebel army was nearly all yet in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, and that no offensive movement had been begun, though there were evidences that one was intended. We are glad that Gen. HOOKER made this reconnoissance, if it were but to quiet the public mind. The reconnoissance itself was admirably executed in all its details. It is to be

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hoped that Gen. Hooker may by such means as this keep himself thoroughly posted in regard to rebel manœuvres. In this way, they will neither be able to surprise us, as they did by the retreat from Manassas, nor assail us with overwhelming force at unexpected times and places, as they have so often done. Such movements keep the enemy on the alert for the safety of his own position, and also do much to keep up the spirits of our men, by breaking the dreary dullness of a long inaction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report that Stuart, with a large cavalry force, is on this side of the Rappahannock, is untrue. Recent reconnoissances report no rebels except a few guerrillas visible on this side of the river.

EQUIPMENTS AND ARMS.

By order of the War Department paragraph 1,360 army regulations is so amended as to authorize issues, without payment, of equipments and arms necessary to the performance of such duty to officers detailed for special duty requiring them to be mounted; and for which service they receive no additional compensation. Officers thus detailed are ordered to receipt for all equipments or arms so issued to them.

THE CHEROKEES.

A letter received by Commissioner Dole from John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, states that at a called session of the National Cherokee Council, in February last, bills were passed—first, to abrogate the treaty with the Confederate States; second, to appoint Representatives of the Cherokee Nation to the United States Government, with full powers to treat; third, to authorize a general Indian Council; fourth, to depose all officers of the Cherokee Nation disloyal to the Federal Government; fifth, to abolish Slavery in the Cherokee Nation. John Ross urges our Government to occupy the Cherokee country with a large military force, as the basis of its extreme western operations. The representatives mentioned above—John Ross, principal Chief; Lieut.-Col. Lewis Downing, Capt. James McDaniel and Rev. Evan Jones—are now at Willard's.

UNITED STATES JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

Hon. Jno. A. Bingham, of Ohio, has been appointed United States District Judge for the District of Florida, vice Judge Marvin, resigned.

ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Admiral Dupont will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf Department.

SECRETARY USHER.

The Secretary of the Interior (Usher) has returned from the West.

OFFICERS OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Surgeon C. H. Laub has been ordered to report to Gen. Casey as a member of the board to examine officers applying for commissions in the negro regiments.

HOSPITALS BROKEN UP.

Several of the military hospitals at Evansville, Ind., have been broken up by order of the Surgeon-General.

WATER RIGHTS.

The commission appointed some time since to value the water rights of the Potomac Manufacturing Company at the Great Falls, have given separate awards of damages, ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.

DISMISSED—CASHIERED.

By direction of Gen. Hooker, Capt. Almon D. Borden, Co. K, Third Michigan Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Lieut. James D. Bennett, Co. B, of the same regiment, has been cashiered, and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him.

By order of Gen. Rosecrans, Capt. Fred. Trene, Co. I, Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, has been dismissed the service. Cause, drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Second Lieut. Robert Hays, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers has been sentenced, by Court-martial, for misbehavior before the enemy, to be "dishonorably dismissed the service." The sentence, &c., has been approved by Gen. Hooker.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The sentence of death pronounced by Court-martial against Privates Enos Daily, Philip Margraff and Carles Harrington, of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment, New-York Volunteers, for desertion, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment in Fort Delaware.

SENTENCE REVOKED.

By direction of the President, the sentence of dismissal published against First Lieut. John C. Walsh, Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, in General Orders No. 66, of March 8, 1863, from the War Department, is revoked.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

The following parties, convicted by a military commission, convened at Cincinnati, of aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government, have been sentenced to imprisonment, at hard labor, during the continuance of the war: Christian S. Lesch, James T. Rumford, Zebulon B. Rankin, James A. Scudder, John A. Rankin, James B. Bennett, Wm. Yewler and Geo. Laws. The place of imprisonment will be Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio.

DEATHS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

Thos. Conway, Thirty-third New-York.
Wm. Latham, Thirty-seventh New-York.
Thos. McGowan, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York.
Mortimer Van Etten, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York.
Warren A. Lamb, Twenty-first Connecticut.
Austin Judd, Fourteenth Connecticut.
Geo. W. Garland, Twelfth New-Hampshire.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Capt. Sidney Clark has been detailed for Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. His headquarters are at Leavenworth.

THE MORMONS.

The statement which recently appeared in the newspapers charging the Mormons with assisting the Indians in a fight with the California Volunteers, is contradicted by a prominent Mormon now here, who says he is cognizant of the facts. The article to which exception is taken was based on respectable authority, including Col. Connor's official report.

The Billiard Tournament.

The play will be continued this afternoon and evening. The contestants in the afternoon will be Tieman against Estephe, and Kavanagh against Deery. In the evening Seereiter plays against Fox, and Goldthwaite against Estephe. The following is the grand score up to Saturday night:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
1. Kavanagh	5	5	0
2. Fox	5	3	2
3. Foley	6	3	3
4. Seereiter	6	3	3
5. Deery	6	3	3
6. Goldthwaite	5	2	3
7. Tieman	6	2	4
8. Estephe	5	1	4

The winner of the champion table must win seven games.

Note from Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO., No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to state that the advices received from Nicaragua, of later date than those which are published in your paper of this morning, addressed to this Company by its officers and by those who, from their official relations near the Government of Nicaragua, are best informed on all the points referred to in said letter, give the most unqualified contradiction to each and all of those statements.

This Company has no doubt of being at this time in full possession of all its rights, privileges and property on the Isthmus; and as it is in the enjoyment of all the means and facilities necessary in the successful prosecution of its business, the regular line will continue to be run as advertised. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding "the desire of the public to hear Mlle. Vestvali in some of her celebrated rôles," the season at the Winter Garden, after a sorry experiment, has come to an abrupt end. It was based simply and purely upon pretence, and therefore merits the fate that has been awarded to it. Without a single male artist, without a second or third rate prima donna, without in fact anything that constitutes a company, it would have been strange, indeed, if a different result had been attained. A limited knowledge of English seems to have been the only art capital of the concern, but this was hardly a sufficient of an attraction to justify double prices. It was a mistake to call the concern an English opera; every one knew that it was nothing of the kind; it was a mistake, also, after bestowing on it the name of Italian opera, to commence with "Il Trovatore," a work which does not depend on the contralto voice, and which in every respect has been given so well and so often at the Academy, that a hasty performance elsewhere, without the attraction of grand artists, was not likely to excite the community. And this is just the point; the public does not want hasty performances of opera anywhere, and least of all, in a theatrical establishment. It would have been a disgrace to any but a provincial community if Mlle. Vestvali's miserable attempt had succeeded. Better a thousand times no opera, than have it cause such weedy experiments. Still, we are sorry that the lady has been the victim of a mistaken idea. She is an excellent and graceful actress, and a singer who generally succeeds in pleasing the public. After a long absence, she was justified in expecting a hearty and genial reception. On some future occasion she will, we are sure, attain it; but we warn her again against any new experiment in management. On Friday next Mlle. Vestvali will take her benefit. We trust there will be an opportunity of hearing the lady to better advantage in the Fall. Her proper place is at the Academy of Music. Adventures elsewhere invariably come to grief.

The new drama of the "Duke's Motto" has been received with so much favor by the frequenters of Niblo's Garden, and is in fact so well calculated to work itself into a white heat of popularity, that there can hardly be a doubt about its running through the summer months. The cast is all that the piece requires; the scenery is from the galleries of four of the best scenic artists in the country; the dresses are appropriate, and the incidental music hurries on the scene with the requisite velocity. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that increasing audiences reward Mr. Wheatley's enterprise. At Mr. Wallack's Theatre the season is drawing steadily to a close. Several old comedies will be repeated during the present week, opening to-night with "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." On Thursday, Planché's drama of the "Knights of the Round Table," will be produced for the first time at this house.

The four dwarfs at Barnum's Museum, will continue on exhibition till Saturday next, when the party will, we are assured, be broken up. In the Lecture room, there are (afternoon and evening) excellent dramatic performances.

The Webb Sisters will be the next "stars" at the Winter Garden.

We are requested to state that the lady who has recently played "Deborah," at the Winter Garden, was not an elocutionary pupil of Mr. Isaac C. Pray, as announced in this paper on Monday last.

We have recently taken occasion to refer to the general mendacity of theatrical announcements. Another instance of the virulence of this spirit of untruth has been furnished during the past week. A lady, who, we presume, is an amateur, has appeared in a new version of Mosenthal's "Deborah," at the Winter Garden. A failure more complete both as regards the piece and the actress probably never occurred in any civilized city. It was absolute and unequivocal. Out of mere charity to a lady who has yet time to learn, scarcely any mention was made of the fiasco in the Press. The critics allowed it to pass by as an indiscretion; but the agent, it seems, did not allow it to exist as a fact. In his next advertisement he announced the finale as an "unquestioned triumph," and for a week he has endeavored to impose on the public by reiterating in one way or another this barefaced statement. Fortunately, however, the public does not allow itself to be imposed upon very readily. The "unquestioned triumph" has been an exclusive affair, and the benches have been empty.

Reorganization of the Thirty-first Regiment.

As will be seen by the annexed order, Col. Frank Jones is authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first New-York Volunteer regiment. He has already enlisted 200 men, and will in a short time have 700 more, all of whom have been in the service:

THE ORDER.

[Extract.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 266.—Col. Frank Jones is hereby authorized to reorganize the Thirty-first regiment New-York State Volunteers, to serve in the army of the United States for three years, unless sooner discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. G.

Obituary.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following particulars of the life of Mr. F. M. Drexel, the well-known banker of that City, who died on Friday, in consequence of injuries received by jumping from the cars when they were in motion. It says:

"Mr. Drexel started life as a portrait painter in Mexico and South America, and has ever been a gentleman of fine taste in the fine arts. He subsequently started in the banking business at Louisville with I. M. Franciscus, and shortly thereafter came to Philadelphia, where he opened, on a moderate capital, in the bank note and specie business. Here, assisted by his sons, who are now connected in the firm, he has steadily prospered, and the house is now one of the wealthiest in the country. Some twelve years ago, then over sixty years of age, Mr. D. went to California and opened a banking house, under the title of Drexel, Sather & Church, which was the leading banking house of that day. With that business perspicacity which has so signally characterized his life, he wisely closed his California house before the first financial revulsion there, realizing very largely on its operations. The house here has a branch at New-York, in the firm of Read, Drexel & Co. Mr. Drexel has recently invested largely in city real estate, is a large owner in productive copper mines, and in most of the more important improvements of the State."

THE SIDON.—The steamer *Sidon* sails from this port on Wednesday next. Commercial dispatches and letters will be forwarded by leaving them at the Commercial Agency of George Stoker, No. 145 Broadway.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is in this City.

Foote's Patent UMBRELLA LOCK STAND, is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

For Moths. CEDAR CAMPHOR is not "just as good," but altogether preferable to the old-fashioned white camphor gum or brown crude camphor, both now expensive, and always evaporating more speedily than desirable. Cedar Camphor is cheap, fragrant, durable and reliable. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines. With valuable improvements. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

S. T.—1860—X. CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent. To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. 5,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black. 3,000 ALPACA COATS. 2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS. At Retail. At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pilesnica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish. E. PYNE, No. 712 Broadway.

Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for One Dollar.—5,000 pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Straw Hats. A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers; Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Eugene Ferris & Son's Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, also Paris, boots, shoes and gaiters, all styles. No. 81 Nassau-st. and 804 Broadway, 2 doors below 4th-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Sunday morning, June 7, at Manhattanville, Ellen, the widow of David Atkinson, late of this City, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, George and John, and of her son-in-law, Henry L. Hoguet, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, when a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

CLEBERNY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, Charles Clebberny, of New-Orleans, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New-York Hotel, Broadway, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

COSGROVE.—At Haverstraw, at 12 o'clock, June 7, Mrs. Rebecca Cosgrove, widow of the late Christopher Cosgrove, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GILBERT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, Rev. Raphael Gilbert, aged 66 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, William C. Gilman, aged 68 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

The Committee, and the Sons of Connecticut, are invited to attend the funeral of their associate and Treasurer, William C. Gilman, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 27th-st. By order.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

HAYDEN.—In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, John Hayden, Jr., son of John and Eliza Hayden, aged 12 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 489 Water-st., Elizabethtown.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, Georgiana Nash, daughter of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 40 East 25th-st.

KIPP.—On Saturday, June 6, at her residence, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Catharine F. Kipp, youngest daughter of the late John Kipp.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred at Chappaqua.

McKENZIE.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, June 7, William E. Barnes, infant son of Wm. V. and Lavinia M. McKenzie.

METTLER.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, June 6, of consumption, Mary Jane, wife of James Mettler, and adopted daughter of W. N. Seymour.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from her late residence, West 84th-st., near 1st-av., at 12 o'clock M.

MORRIS.—In Richmond, Va., on March 28 last, Mrs. Clara Morris, daughter of Henry Hart, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

PUTNAM.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 7, Julia A., wife of Rev. F. C. Putnam.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, South Bergen, this day, (Monday,) at 5 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, Mary, relict of the late Peleg Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday evening, June 6, after a lingering illness, Carrie E., eldest daughter of Seaman N. and Elizabeth A. Snedeker, aged 14 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Hempstead, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave James-slip, New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 5½ P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, 1863, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, the wife of Peter Thomas, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the Franklin av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. Greenleaf's,) near Myrtle-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—June 6, 1863.
7, 18, 40, 58, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 6, 1863.
60, 1, 42, 74, 56, 33, 69, 2, 63, 26, 44, 46, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. B. SEGNITZ CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS Through his newly-invented Instrument. Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested. CONSULTING ROOMS No. 833 Broadway and 13th-st.

R. R. R. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE is secured by all who suffer pain, by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The moment it is applied externally, or a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water taken internally, the most severe pains cease. In attacks of Headache, Toothache, Diarrhea, Pain in the Bowels, or Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, or any affection where pain is experienced, relief is instantly afforded. Its continued use will rapidly cure the disease.
A TRUE DISCOVERY.
DISCOVERED AT LAST—AN EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE—For the cure of Scrofula, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Head, Bad Legs, and all skin diseases. Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent, is superior to all Sarsaparillas in use. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases. Dose, only a dessert spoonful three times per day. Sold by Druggists.

NOW READY. MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE, For the growth and preservation of the Hair. Sold by all druggists.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED A CUSTOM DEPARTMENT to our business, and stocked it with a large assortment of PIECE GOODS. We are prepared to furnish, at short notice, GARMENTS TO MEASURE, of the best materials, latest styles, and WARRANTED PERFECT FITS! All our goods, READY MADE or TO ORDER, we are offering at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. CALL AND SEE US, AND TEST THIS ASSERTION.
☞ The daily papers are posted at 7 o'clock A. M., upon our BULLETIN, for the benefit of all who choose to read them, and we issue on large posters, at 3 P. M., the latest telegraph news from all points of the compass.
Our store is open for business from 7 A. M., until 8 P. M., (Saturday's excepted, when we close at 11½ P. M.) The Bulletin, will remain out until half-past 9 o'clock every evening.

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO.
106 BOWERY NEAR GRAND ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN,
NEW-YORK.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER. One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages known is made from this Extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid, as well as those in the enjoyment of good health. Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers, Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army, Private Families, &c., will find it to their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York. 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle, and $8 per gallon—with full directions. Sold by Druggists generally.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM EUROPE, MAKING OUR ASSORTMENT VERY COMPLETE OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN STATUARY, &c. Also, A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, MIRRORS and CORNICES. Many of our orders for above goods were placed in hands of manufacturers in Europe, when exchange was at a small premium, and can be sold at a very moderate advance over old prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (*Near corner of Fulton,*) Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO. The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above. Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free. For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States. BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST. CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000. WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President. JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c. Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—PERSONS SUFFERING from this affliction should call at once and get WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and be made comfortable and Cured. It is the best Truss in the World. Is Light, Clean and Easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It has an inward and upward action. Female Supporters on the same principle. GREGORY & CO., No. 438 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, which he will sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. All goods warranted.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
NEW TESTIMONY.
"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 329 6th-av."
"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."
No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.
No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. H. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 360 4th-st.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Sub-Committee of Arrangements of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council would respectfully call the attention of the citizens, as well as the officers of the different Regiments, to the change of the Programme for the Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments N. Y. S. V., on MONDAY, the 8th, at 5 o'clock. The Banquet will positively take place at the City Assembly Rooms at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Should the weather look unfavorable for the Military Parade, the officers of the different regiments are respectfully invited to meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., to consult with the Committee on National Affairs as to the propriety of postponing the same until the next fair day; and if they conclude not to proceed, the citizens will be notified of such an event by the City Hall bell and other fire bells throughout the city striking ten three successive times at the hour of half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

They accordingly submit the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS (IRISH RIFLES) AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD,) ON MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

The Military will be under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.

A salute will be fired by Capt. Goodwin, at the Park, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Procession will move in the following order:

Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with troop of cavalry.
Regiment of First New-York Cavalry.
Military escort, composed of the Seventh, Seventy-first, Twelfth, Fifty-fifth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments New York State National Guard.
Officers, Volunteers and National Guard, not on duty, in Uniform.
First regiment New-York State Volunteers.
Fourth regiment New-York Volunteers and Scott Life Guard.
Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff, and Brig.-Gen. Meagher and Staff.
Guard of Honor.
Cols. Strong, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, New-York State Volunteers, wounded and in a carriage.
Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, side by side.
Wounded Officers and Soldiers of both regiments in carriages.
Sergeant-at-Arms, in carriage.
Mayor and Common Council in carriages.
Regiments of Returned Volunteers.
Battery of four guns.
Squadron of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Otto.

The line of march will be as follows:

Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at five o'clock P. M., and by Gen. McClellan (if in the City) in front of the St. Nicholas or Fifth-avenue Hotel, and by Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street around Union-square, up by Fourth-avenue, through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway; down Broadway to the City Assembly rooms, where they will be dismissed.

The Regiments will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.

The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings, and masters of vessels in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Police Department will please see that the line of March is not sprinkled during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cabanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinsurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE, Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY MISS SEWELL.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY,
A GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD.
BY MISS SEWELL. Author of "Amy Herbert." One vol., 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
From the London Athenæum.
The World, of which a glimpse is given in this commendable tale, is the world of domestic cares, trials, and affections. The interest of the narrative depends less upon plot and incident than on delineation of character.
From the Press.
Of this authoress' style and language it would be superfluous to speak. The simplicity of a refined nature, the ease of a skilled writer, and the correctness of an industrious one, are conspicuous in every page.
JUST PUBLISHED, TWO PICTURES; OR, WHAT WE THINK OF OURSELVES AND WHAT THE WORLD THINKS OF US. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth $1 25.
From the Commercial Advertiser.
The author of "Two Lives" and of "Charms and Counter Charms" will never lack readers, and in the volume before us she has transcended herself. There are thickly scattered through "Two Pictures" some of the truest touches of human nature and some of the most pointed applications of principles that we have ever met with. Moreover it is a truly American novel in scene and tone, and nobly philanthropic in sentiment. We commend it to our readers with the most perfect confidence that none can peruse it without being charmed and profited.
D. A. & CO., also publish:
EVIDENCE AS TO MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE. By THOMAS H. HUXLEY. One vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862. One vol., 8vo. Cloth, $3 50; Sheep, $4; half Morocco, $4 50; half Russia, $5.
THE SYMBOLIC CHARACTER OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Rev. ABIEL SILVER. One vol., 12mo., $1 25.
MADGE; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING. By H. G. B. One vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and proper treatment of paralysis, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADful war is Ended," "There are plenty of Fish in the Sea," "There's no such Girl as Mine," and "Was my Brother in the Battle," by Stephen C. Foster. "Sweet Evelina," and "Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhust. 25 cents each. "Johnny is my Darling," with Father Reed's vignette, 40 cents; instrumental, "They Worked me all the Day" and "Sweet Evelina," brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhust. "Shall We Know each Other There," "We are Coming, Father Abram," "Always Look on the Sunny Side" and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," brilliant variations, by Chas. Grobe, 50 cts.; mailed free. The above are all recommended. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CHORAL HARP—A NEW SUNday School Book, of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall We Know Each Other There," "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'Tis Glorious," "Leave Me with My Mother," "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed gilt, 33 cents; $25 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sunday-School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., bought for cash; 100,000 books on Science, History, Biography, &c., on hand; 100,000 pieces of Music, at less than quarter price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.

Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (NO. 437 Third-av., Corner East 46th-st.,) NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons who desire to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters.

CHAS. E. JENKINS, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT, Captain and Provost-Marshal, Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWE, Captain.
JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., First Lieut.,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

ERNEST M. BEMENT, Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

PRESERVE YOUR FURS AND WOOLENS FROM MOTH. CEDAR CAMPHOR. Can be had at No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Stamp and Daniel Stamp, administrators of George Stamp, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cow[illegible] B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH [illegible] JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 207 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and Miners' houses, dump-house, store-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for shipping coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the George's Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS J. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.
The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.
The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32¾ acres of land, making a desirable residence.
There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.
The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of antique and rosewood works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
CABINET FURNITURE.
GEO. COOK will sell, at store No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of first-class cabinet furniture—embracing the usual varieties of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany—Turkish lounges and easy-chairs, Hall stands, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
256 VALUABLE LOTS, BOUNDED BY 149TH AND 151ST STS., 10TH-AV. AND HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH WATER RIGHT EXTENDING FROM 149TH TO 151ST-ST., KNOWN AS THE WOODLAND PROPERTY, BEING PART OF THE BRADHURST ESTATE, AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF HICKSON W. FIELD, JR., Esq., RESIDING IN PARIS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 8, and TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
10TH-AV.—16 lots west side of 10th-av., comprising entire front between 149th and 151st sts.
11TH-AV.—32 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 149th and 151st sts.; on the lots on the west side of 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., is an elegant 4-story brick mansion house, 72 by 36 feet 12.
149TH-ST.—48 lots on N. S. 149th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th and 11th avs. and Hudson River.
150TH-ST.—96 lots N. S. of 150th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
151ST-ST.—48 lots on S. S., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and Hudson River.
ALSO, THE VALUABLE WATER FRONT extending from 149th to 151st-st. This property is contiguous to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 152d-st.; the land is high, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. The distance from the CENTRAL PARK is but about 2 miles.
This property is in every respect desirable either for improvement or investment; 151st-st. is open to 12th-av.
Maps will be ready in a few days at the office of the auctioneers. The lots will be sold on the most liberal terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
256 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
282 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
47 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 58 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $160,000.
Of these lots 6,733 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—
WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 12 Wall-st., being 24 feet 1-6 inches front and about 25 feet deep.
PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 5 inches front and rear, by 80 feet and 82.6 deep.
14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 103.3¼.
ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.3¼.
22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 84 and 86 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.
Sales peremptory.
Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,	Wouvermans,	Greuze,
Netscher,	Berghem,	Lingelbach,
Cuyp,	Watteau,	Murillo,
Boucher,	Mieris,	Rubens,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,	Kaufman,
Ludovico Carraci,	Breughel,	And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
CORINTH COPPER COMPANY, NO. 191 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York, June 1, 1863.—The following described shares of the capital stock of the Corinth Copper Company will be sold at public auction, for the payment of assessments due thereon and unpaid on THURSDAY, 11th June, instant, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock:
Lewis Allen, Treasurer, 200 shares, Nos. 6,771 to 6,970.
Joseph J. Bicknell, 5,647 shares, Nos. 1,312 to 6,958.
Aaron Close, 167 shares, Nos. 6,971 to 7,137.
J. C. Culbertson, 200 shares, Nos. 6,569 to 6,768.
W. P. Lee, 36 shares, Nos. 7,138 to 7,171.
L. L. Lombard, 2 shares, Nos. 6,769 and 6,770.
H. S. Soule, 100 shares, Nos. 6,469 to 6,568.
Samuel Smith, 400 shares, Nos. 7,237 to 7,636.
Jonathan Smith, 225 shares, Nos. 7,637 to 7,861.
Ira Towle, 34 shares, Nos. 7,172 to 7,204.
C. M. Wheatley, 31 shares, Nos. 7,206 to 7,236.
W. A. CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
ESOPUS.—A valuable country-seat, at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country-seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING,
Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL the valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower-pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John [illegible] Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE AMAZON, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church,)—
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Bosbo[illegible], of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkenborgh,	Geo. Morland,
De Bruxa,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Gesselschap,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Leickert,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
[illegible] Fabregues.	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Wurst,	McEntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Casilear,	Ramsey,
Rutford,	E. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.
ALSO.
Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.
ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.
The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer, Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF the effects of a family discontinuing housekeeping. MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c., &c.
On MONDAY, June 8, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock. All the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, two painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding, crockery, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mirrors, &c., &c.
Also, at same time, one handsome light wagon, with top, built by Miner & Stevens, in good order.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.
LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.
REFERENCES.
R. Hoe & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.
W. W. De Forest & Co., No. 23 South-st.
Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.
C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, New-York.
James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place.
Wm. Smith Brown & Co., No. 89 Chambers-st.
Halsted, Haines & Co., No. 374 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

GRANT & SON,
No. 56 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five-Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
F. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 165 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry C. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George F. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson.
Gilbert M. Speir.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.
I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.
Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $200,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.
Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class Railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.
The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.
At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval, which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21¾ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of the Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.
On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.
We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	H. RANSOM,
[illegible] TOWNSEND,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. S. SWORDS,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOHN PENFOLD,	[illegible] SMITH,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	[illegible] WARD,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALVIN E. LAING,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
SILAS BRONSON,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. R. ENO,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN WATSON,	LAWRENCE TURNER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
R. T. NICOLL,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
NOAH S. HUNT,	THOMAS SHULL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT HAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.
At an annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:
JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.
And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 8th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 33 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT SIX PER CENT., FOR a term of years, on improved City property, in sums of from $2,000 to $9,000. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway. Room 27, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 5, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the 6th day of July next. The materials and articles embraced in the classes named, are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant. All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture. Every offer, as required by law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them. The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality at such time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside: "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard) "Class No." (name the class,) and address "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer.
Which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members.
I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated June 5, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, or to ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.
(Signature) A. B.
(Date.)
Witness.
The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.
Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D. E. F.
(Date.)
Witness.
I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
(Signature) G. H.
(Date.)
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
Extract from Laws of the United States.
SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided,* That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.
SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.
SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals and sureties in any former contract, be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm, or for each other; nor in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same. Approved March 3, 1863.
The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:
KITTERY, MAINE.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.
CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Ox Hides for Ropes; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22 Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar, and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Iron; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 13, 1863.
OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 137 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.
GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, May 28, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.—SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until [illegible] day of June next.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.
The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.
All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-Yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.
Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.
Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.
And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself, and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or Navy agency named by them.
The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.
It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.
Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.
Form of Offer.
Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:
I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 28, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.
Signature, A. B.
Date.
Witness.
The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.
Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent, designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Signatures of two guarantors. { C. D. E. F.
Date.
Witness.
I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.
Date.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
(Certificate as manufacturer or dealer.)
Extracts from Laws of the United States.
SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided,* That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.
SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved, July 17, 1862.
SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals and sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.
Approved, March 3, 1863.
The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy Yards:
KITTERY.
Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, &c.; 15. Tubes; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.
CHARLESTOWN.
Class No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin and Lead; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.
BROOKLYN.
Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oils; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint, &c.; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood; 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; 26. White Pine; 27. Black Walnut, Cherry; 28. Mahogany, White Holly; 29. Lanterns; 30. Lignumvitæ; 31. Dudgeon's Pumps.
PHILADELPHIA.
Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints and Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.
WASHINGTON.
Class No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.; 2. Pig Iron; 3. Boiler Felting; 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5. Sperm Oil; 6. Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7. Lard Oil; 8. Metallic Oil; 9. Tallow and Soap; 10. Engineers' Stores; 11. Engineers' Tools; 12. Engineers' Instruments; 13. Steam Pumps; 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15. Tubes; 16. Steel; 17. Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18. Copper; 19. Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20. White Lead; 21. Zinc Paint; 22. Colored Paints, Dryers; 23. Stationery; 24. Firewood.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.
For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third street, from Fourth to Third avenue.
Also, in Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.
Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and
First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.
Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.
Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior, John A. Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.
Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.
Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Signed, JOHN KELLOGG, ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior, JOHN A. CONDIT, HENRY FITCH, GEORGE W. VERVALIN, General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior, Special Partner.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.
The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN, late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. G. CRANE, of the firm of Davison & Crane.
WM. R. GOULD, Jr., of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.
The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John B. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE O. JENNINGS and the undersigned, under the name and style of JENNINGS & PENNIMAN, is this day dissolved.
Dated, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863. E. J. PENNIMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WATERS & THORP, for the sale of silver plated goods.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863. JOSIAH C. WATERS, HENRY B. THORP, No. 14 John-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was declared to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 33 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 8 Produce Exchange, from [illegible] o'clock, daily, until the 15th inst.
WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESCUED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide [illegible] ... Obstinate Cases, [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT, [illegible] ... *Courrier des Etats Unis, Journal de Lyons, Europe, Boston Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A DR. W[illegible]'S [illegible] PILLS.—An infallible remedy [illegible] ... reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 432 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet.—Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, [illegible], tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparatives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhea, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you addicted to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION, will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. Prepared only by THOS. STARR, successor to C. H. Ring, No. 149 Fulton-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial. [illegible] ... for 25 three-cent stamps ... [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK.

SIDON.............WEDNESDAY.............10th June.
OLYMPUS.............WEDNESDAY.............24th June.
KEDAR.............WEDNESDAY.............8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin.............$80 00
Steerage.............35 00

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 8 Guineas, or $40.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Cheadle, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,

Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from.............$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.............$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN.............$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,).............$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, June 13.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON SATURDAY, June 13, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above. Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.............Saturday.............June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER.............Saturday.............June 20
GLASGOW.............Saturday.............June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	25
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	50

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.............$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.............7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.............5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.............4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.............2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.............1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices ... [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M.; for White Plains, 3:15 and 10 A. M.; 2:30, 4:15 and 6 P. M., and 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M.; 2:30, 4:15, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 6:12 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 6:55 A. M.; 5:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:35 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 5:10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 3:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 5:27 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. DEBRS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M.; 9:15 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POOL, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glenwood	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck	7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present,)		Bayles Dock	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7:10 A. M.	Whitestone	8:15 A. M.

RETURNING.

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4:15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE

Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

WM. M. WEEKS, Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHhold, Sag Harbor, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK.—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 6 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 29, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER for excursions; Florida and Valley Groves to let; also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 283 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, ½ bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Bret, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR STRAWberry roans, closely matched, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands, true and kind, will be sold cheap—together or single. Apply at No. 163 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette-place, near Astor-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1836, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A NEAT FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT and fixtures for sale cheap; choice location; at the terminus of two principal thoroughfares; daily receipts, $80 to $120; exceedingly favorable; 4 years lease. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 867 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.

PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.

TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM. Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain. EXTRACTING, &c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—PRACTICAL applications (daily): Science and success. Dispepsia, Neuralgia, Numbness, &c., readily yield to this vitalizing mode of treatment. POILLON'S Institute, No. 1 ... East 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

MONDAY, JUNE 8,
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
TIEMAN against ESTEPHE.
KAVANAGH against DEERY.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SEEREITER against FOX.
GOLDTHWAIT against ESTEPHE.

At the afternoon exhibitions LADIES, accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without extra charge.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS EACH.

For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE,

That assisted by Prof. J. B. BROWN and Mrs. E. F. ELLET, She will appear in a READING AND RECITATION of SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS, At Dodworth's Hall, On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

ONE WEEK.

Grand combination of DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND, AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT, By the principal artists of his OLD FOLKS TROUP.

The services of these celebrated artists have been secured at great expense, who will appear in their most choice selections, and with THE HOLY LAND, comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of THE BIBLE LAND, on over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that great scenic illusion, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris, cannot fail to please and instruct. Open EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½.

Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. L. P. BARRETT. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

The following distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion and will appear:—Mrs. W. J. Gladstane, Miss F. Brown, Miss Hyatt, Messrs. D. Setchell, D. Barton Hill, J. McCullough, A. H. Davenport, J. Martin, T. E. Morris and Jeffries. Box book now open.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 697 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
GEN. TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished LITTLE WIFE,
late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable COMMODORE NUTT,
And the ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.

THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the globe, and withal THE GREATEST WONDERS in the world. They will remain on exhibition here THIS WEEK ONLY, as their preparations are already perfected for Europe, and they embark at an early day. These FOUR WONDERFUL LITTLE PEOPLE ALL TOGETHER WEIGH BUT 100 POUNDS. Not as much as one ordinary boy of 12 years.

They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world AS THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY, of perfect form and features, but also INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS. They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unexcelled, if not unequaled.

COM. NUTT, AS A COMIC SINGER, Has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause of his audience. It is confessed that their entertainment is of the highest order.

THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING. EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock, EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock, the whole four appear in the identical WEDDING COSTUMES WEDDING COSTUMES which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.

They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

THE MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, as it is less crowded and more comfortable.

ALSO, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at each Dramatic Performance, besides their EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM, and in the main hall of the Museum.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, for sale in the Museum, at 25 cents each. Also, OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE, On one card, and of COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, On one card, at 15 cents. These are THE ONLY GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS Of these four wonderful people. All others offered ARE SPURIOUS IMPOSITIONS, —mere engravings—against which the public are warned. Sent by mail at same price.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½. HARVEST STORM AND NERVOUS MAN. Two most laughable and amusing pieces at each. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.............Mr. WM. WHEATLEY

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, and of JOHN BROUGHAM'S grand romantic drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO! which has during the past week attracted some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES ever within the walls of this theatre, and has been hailed with the most ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS of delight, and pronounced by the critical PRESS AND PUBLIC to be the most SUCCESSFUL DRAMA of modern times. The careful manner in which it has been placed upon the stage, the GORGEOUS SCENERY, the admirable groupings of the GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, the excellent impersonation of character by the DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS embodied in the cast, the historically correct RICH COSTUMES, all aid in forming a coup d'œil hitherto unequaled in this theatre, so celebrated for the production of spectacular effect. It will be presented MONDAY, June 8, and every evening until further notice, with MR. COLLINS in his great character of CARRICKFERGUS............An Irish Soldier of Fortune introducing two new songs, composed and written expressly for him—Words of the latter by JOHN BROUGHAM, Music by H. B. DODWORTH—entitled WINE, BRIGHT WINE, and WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE. And MR. WM. WHEATLEY in his great character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE, Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, J. W. Collier, F. Mordaunt, J. G. Burnett, C. Kingsland, Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, Gen. Jordan and a GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

The ventilation of this spacious theatre is so admirably arranged that during the WARMEST WEATHER the auditorium will always be found COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

It is respectfully suggested that parties desiring to SECURE PARQUET STALLS should make early application, to prevent disappointment. The Parquet Stalls are the only seats which are reserved. The entire DRESS CIRCLE and BALCONY are thrown open to the public without distinction. The Parquet Stalls can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

The performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely, and CONCLUDES BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK, thus enabling parties residing at a distance to reach their homes at a seasonable hour.

THE SPACIOUS GARDEN attached to the theatre, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED with myriads of gas-lights, and rendered DELICIOUSLY COOL by the water of the SPARKLING FOUNTAIN, affords a delightful promenade between the acts of the play.

WALLACK'S. (BEGINS AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.)

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, Fifteenth and last time, Sheridan's High-class Comedy, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. With the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack.............as.............Charles Surface
Mr. Chas. Fisher.............as.............Joseph Surface
Mr. John Gilbert.............as.............Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith.............as.............Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. John Sefton.............as.............Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland.............as.............Moses
Mr. Reynolds.............as.............Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Young.............as.............Trip
Mr. Floyd.............as.............Careless
Mr. Browne.............as.............Rowley
Mr. Parkes.............as.............Snake
Mrs. Hoey.............as.............Lady Teazle
Miss H. Henriques.............as.............Maria
Miss F. Morant.............as.............Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton.............as.............Lady Sneerwell

TUESDAY, last time this season, Bulwer's great play, MONEY, With its unequaled distribution.

WEDNESDAY, last time this season, Boucicault's comedy, LOVE AND MONEY.

OBSERVE—THURSDAY, will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, the beautiful play, by Planche, called the KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. With new appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and GREAT AND NOVEL CAST.

FRIDAY, twelfth and last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.

SATURDAY, (second time,) KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, The Road to Ruin and The Fine Old English Gentleman.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen and their wives, with full board for the ladies; partial for gentlemen if required. Inquire at No. 143 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AT NO. 13 BOND-ST., SEVEN DOORS from Broadway, furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. House occupied by young man and wife, no children. Handsomely furnished rooms and suites will be rented to those desiring fine apartments, and are willing to pay for the same.

A GERMAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS MUSIC teacher, wishes to engage a furnished room and board, for which lessons will be given in exchange; superior references given. Address Miss A. B., No. 40 West 31st-st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servants. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—NEAR LITTLE NECK BAY, NORTH Shore, L. I., a neat farm of 45 acres, thoroughly tilled, fenced, fine crops, plenty of fruit, first-class out-houses, splendid yachting, fishing, clams, oysters, good roads, only 15 minutes from Flushing Village and an hour from New-York, and directly on line of proposed New-York and Flushing Railroad extension; terms accommodating. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED WITHIN 60 miles of New-York for two gentlemen and their wives and nurse, in a plain, quiet family where there are but few, if any boarders, and where the parties can have shady mountain air. Such a location in Dutchess or Westchester County would be preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,868 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for the summer, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY, LIVING A few miles from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like a family to board for the Summer. For particulars call at No. 74 Vesey-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of from five to seven, at about an hour's distance from the City. The place must be well shaded, with agreeable views. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,476 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn. 25 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR a family. A location on the Hudson River, of easy access to the City, preferred; or would hire a furnished cottage. Address Box No. 3,944 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

The following certificates of Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company Stock:

No. 2,860—50 Shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,874—50 shares, name James W. Raynor.
No. 2,984—100 Shares, name H. Durkee.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate them. The finder will return them to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, 29 William-st.

FOUND—IN CANAL-ST., A FOB-CHAIN, WHICH the owner can have by calling at the office of Corn Exchange Mills, foot of East 25th-st., and proving property.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

No. 211 Washington-st. and No. 440 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This institution is located in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and sixty from New-York, via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. A few more vacancies to fill. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, President.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Pleasant and healthy location, every comfort provided, walks, rides, rowing, swimming, skating. Practical object teaching, in English and French. Expense only $132 a year. Apply to E. H. WILCOX, Esq., Belmont Hotel, No. 135 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.—Boys fitted for business or for College. An old school of long standing. Boys taken at any time. Send for circular to the Principal, Rev. E. J. AVERY, A. M., or see the Agent at No. 9 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, until 9 o'clock A. M., and between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Instruction by a Yale Graduate. Latin and Greek Grammar and composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of 16 now preparing to enter Yale in 1864. Students thoroughly fitted for any college. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS-WRITING GUARANTEED.—DOLBEAR'S new system of "Hand Training," at No. 600 Broadway, will positively remove cramping, stiffness or trembling from the worst hand, and give any lady or gentleman an easy, rapid business style. Immediate applicants can secure private rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY from Paris, at present engaged in one of the most fashionable schools in New-York City, would like to give instruction in French, through the Summer, to private pupils, or to accompany a family into the country. Letters addressed to MADAME G., No. 18 East 28th-st., (Gardner Institute,) will receive immediate attention.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 208 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MEETINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, at 7½ P. M.

Speeches will be delivered by some of our most eminent citizens.

The SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND will be in attendance. SINGING AND EVOLUTIONS by the children of the School.

The TWELFTH-STREET SCHOOL, No. 47, have kindly volunteered, and will give recitations and exercises in singing, &c.

The public is respectfully invited to attend.

SHIPJOINERS! SHIPJOINERS!

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be a meeting held at the International Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, to uphold the dignity of our trade and to demand an equivalent for our labor suitable to the high prices of the common necessaries of life.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Mills' Hall, Carmansville, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of THOMAS MARSON, President of the West End Improvement Association.

A. N. LEWIS, } Secretaries.
D. H. KNAPP, }

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the City of New-York, will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also for two Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held the same day. Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE for the City and County of New-York will hold a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, at their headquarters corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av. Business of importance is to be transacted.

IRA O. MILLER, President.

J. J. REYNOLDS, } Secretaries.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, }

TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.—THERE will be a meeting of veterinary surgeons at the Astor House on the 9th of June, at 3 o'clock P. M. All interested in the advancement of veterinary science are invited to attend.

A. QUINTARD, V. S.
A. LARGE, V. S.
WM. T. McCOUN, V. S.

THE MONTHLY UNION ANTI-SLAVERY CONCERT OF PRAYER, will be held in the lecture room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst. All Christians are invited. Services commence at 8 o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE Woman's Library will be held at the Library Rooms, MONDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.

W. J. B. SMITH, Agent at Jersey City.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased, as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Hotel, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale, with all the modern improvements; made to order; full iron frame; overstrung bass; French action; fully guaranteed. Cost $600, for $350, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A BRIGADE BAND LEADER AND seven musicians. Band quartered at General's headquarters. Leader $160. Three first-class musicians, $50; one at $34 and two at $30, per month. For particulars, apply to DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to the organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 199 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

PIANOS.—WANTED, FOUR SECOND-HAND pianos, at $50, $75, $100, $125. Address MUSICAL, Box No. 3,357 New-York Post-office.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCHES.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.

ROBERT FILLINGHAM AND ROCKINGHAM, MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, TO GO AS THEY PLEASE. PLAY OR PAY, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863, AT 3 P. M.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN. MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, TO WAGONS. ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863, AT 3 P. M.

N. B.—An efficient Police force has been organized for the prevention, detection and punishment of pickpockets and depredators. The drive to the Fashion, by way of Jackson-avenue, from Hunter's Point, is the most pleasant and beautiful on the Island. Boats from 34th-st. ferry every ten minutes. From James-slip at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

LECTURES.

THE LECTURE OF C. C. NORTH, ESQ., postponed from May 28, will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the 30th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Travels in Germany.* Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Singing by the children of the school.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, ... per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. L. H. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Movements of Our Forces in Virginia.

Gold Up to 600 Premium in Richmond.

THE WAR POPULAR IN THE NORTH.

A Dissertation on the Evils of Blockade Running.

Trouble Brewing Between North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

From prisoners taken last evening I have obtained copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of June 5. I send you the chief items of interest.

From the Richmond Whig, June 5.

FROM KING WILLIAM.

We learn from a gentleman who reached this city yesterday from King William, that there is no truth in the report that a body of Yankee cavalry were making a raid through that county, burning and pillaging as they went. Everything is quiet in that county, and the people experience a sense of relief at the departure of the Yankees from West Point, which is almost indescribable. With regard to the destination of the troops who left the Point, there is a division of opinion. Some believe they crossed the Rappahannock to join HOOKER's command, while others express the belief that they sailed direct for Washington. A body of troops last week passed through King and Queen, and crossed the Rappahannock at Urbanna, in Middlesex County, but they are believed to have been a portion of KILPATRICK's command.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

One hundred and ninety-eight Yankee prisoners, captured at Raymond, Miss., arrived here on Wednesday evening, and were assigned quarters at the Libby. It would be a material saving of expense and trouble if some arrangement could be made for the exchange of prisoners at some other place in the Confederacy besides City Point. The transportation and guard from Mississippi to Virginia constitute no small item.

PREMIUM ON GOLD.

On account of the scarcity of the precious metals, and the demand for exchange or its equivalent, the brokers have again raised the premium for gold. It is now held firmly at $6 premium, selling rate. The brokers offer $5 50 premium, or $13 in currency for $2 in gold—a fact which illustrates the scarcity of coin, and not the depreciation of our paper money. Silver is fifty cents below the rate for gold.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 5.

THE WAR POPULAR AT THE NORTH.

A gentleman of this city, just returned from the manufacturing districts of the North, says the people have no wish to see the war ended. All are making money by contracts, working night and day, and are willing to pay $300 for substitutes out of their profits. Manufacturers make no complaint of their taxes. They do not feel any of the horrors of war, and care nothing about it. Several are engaged largely in making cotton cards and other articles necessary for us, which they ship to Nassau and thence South.

AFFAIRS ON THE BLACKWATER.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh, Va., *Express*, writing from the Blackwater, says:

"The iron on the Seaboard Railroad, erroneously reported, a short time since, as having been taken up by Gen. LONGSTREET's orders, and now being in our possession, has, in the last week, been seized by the Yankees, and carried to Suffolk. Steps were taken, whilst our army was investing that place, which would have secured to us that much needed article, had not circumstances rendered it necessary for Gen. LONGSTREET to withdraw his forces sooner than he probably anticipated. It is currently reported here, and generally believed, that the enemy are evacuating Suffolk, or at least are about to do so. It is said they are throwing up heavy fortifications eight miles this side of Norfolk, and intend falling back on them. Movements here indicate that the greater part of Gen. PECK's army has been sent to HOOKER, and that Gen. LEE is aware of it."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Blockade running has become a regular business in the South. So great are the facilities for running merchandise in and out of the Confederacy, and so enormous the profits realized from these ventures, that every one with money to invest wishes to take a hand in the game, and new companies are being established every day with that view. It is therefore high time that the attention of our legislators should be given to the subject; it is one which calls for an early and searching investigation.

There can be no earthly doubt that the business of blockade running, as at present conducted is doing much permanent injury to our circulation; that the morals of our people are anything but benefited by it, as it panders to their vices, instead of ministering to their real wants, and there is abundant evidence to show that most of the cotton and tobacco which finds its way out goes into the hands of Yankee speculators, *who flood our market in return with their poisonous drugs and trumpery notions.*

It is the duty of the Government to gather all the facts bearing upon this matter, and to lay them before Congress on the very first day of the approaching session. The injury which the Confederacy has already sustained from the abuses of the present system is incalculable, and no time should be lost in devising proper measures for making it what it ought to be, a benefit to us, instead of a positive curse, which it bids fair to become should its present operations be allowed to go on much longer unchecked. Nothing can be easier than to place this trade under such regulations and restrictions as will, to a great extent, prevent our enemies from deriving all its benefits, without the slightest compensating advantage to our people or Government. The suicidal "let alone" policy has been tried long enough, and we can all perceive with what results. Let a new and well guarded system be inaugurated as speedily as possible; the statesman by whom such a reform shall be effected will deserve and receive the thanks of the nation.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers pay high tributes of respect to Stonewall JACKSON.

Persons from New-Orleans represent the condition of the city as very gloomy and depressing. It is impossible to estimate the number of old residents who have abandoned the place under the recent order. They were leaving in all directions. Many of them had gone to Havana. There was no business. The town seemed to be occupied by none but negro soldiers. BANKS has concluded to garrison New-Orleans with 18,000 negro troops. BANKS' tyranny threatens to be more than BUTLER's.

About six thousand men, women and children have lately been exiled from New-Orleans. Such a scene of wholesale exile has not been witnessed in modern times. It carries back the world to barbarous ages, and exhibits the Yankee nation in the light of one of the most cruel, unrelenting and brutal of the races of men that have flourished in any age.

EXCLUSIVE NEWS.

The old *National Intelligencer* newspaper-office at Washington City has died out, and the office was recently sold at auction.

The *Dispatch* has a long editorial on the "Duration of the War," and says that "ninety-nine out of every hundred Southern people are making up their minds to accept, with fortitude and resignation, war as their natural condition for the remainder of their earthly existence." It closes by saying, "Let us see how long he will want the war to last, *when all the horrors that the South has witnessed are transferred to Northern soil.*"

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

We fear that the same conflict between the State authorities and the Confederate Government, which was witnessed in this State at the session of the last Legislature, but which had seemed to die out for some time past, is about to be revived again, not as in the first instance, by the direct representatives of the people, but by the action of the judiciary and the executive.

The Legislature, upon a full and mature consideration of the ten regiment bill, recoiled before the consequences that would ensue to the Confederacy from a direct repudiation of its authority by one of the most powerful States constituting that Confederation. [illegible]

[illegible] "honorable peace," a phrase which of late has become so dear to many. The peace they offer is one whose only stipulations are unconditional obedience to the will of LINCOLN, and a full surrender of every private right and every power the State has heretofore claimed.

North Carolina's aid to the present struggle has been great and important, and her troops in the field and resources at home occupy a distinguished place in the history of this revolution. The Confederacy cannot dispense with her services. There is no fact more patent than this. It is a proud reflection that the fact is so, and at the same time it calls upon North Carolina to render services in proportion to her power, or else bow her head in shame to the disgraceful charge of being a laggard in her own cause. She has won too much honor for this. Her glory is an inheritance to her children too sacred to be dimmed by a momentary impatience. It becomes, therefore, the duty of her rulers and the guardians of her laws to preserve her name and fame forever free from the charge of betraying, to the smallest extent, her covenanted faith.

The only honest course for a State composing the Confederacy is, *to give her all to the contest now raging, or to quit the field at once.* There can be no divided service compatible either with honor or safety.

But to return to the subject of our comments. It has become the established usage with the judiciary of the States to construe the acts of the Confederate Congress, and in this way to render the operation of a general law dependent upon the individual opinion of the judges of the States. Probably this evil arises from the want of a Confederate tribunal in a great measure. Not only judges, but the executives of the several States have become judicial tribunals, and every law of Congress must run the gauntlet of the interpretation of the authorities of the Confederate Government, of the Governors of the different States, and of the several judges of those States.

We have observed with regret a recent order of the Governor, by which he commands the officers of the State to resist by force, the arrest of any person claimed as a conscript, who has once been discharged by the decision of a State Judge.

We object to the order on this distinct ground: by it the Governor assumes that function of the judiciary. He claims for himself—indirectly it may be, but none the less certainly—the power to construe every law passed by Congress. And he not only becomes the Judge, but he is the executor of his own decrees. This combination of executive and judicial officers, is positively forbidden by every constitution known to Americans.

We should rather see the Governor occupy the position of an umpire to reconcile the claims of the General Government and the rights of the citizen. But he has assumed the position of an avowed advocate of the supremacy of the State Judges, and has in advance decided all cases against the claims of the Confederate Government.

We look with alarm upon these unsettled and conflicting claims. They present a state of things most grateful to mischief-makers of every class; they offer opportunity for disaffection to rapidly undermine the strength and efficiency of the army, and they lead to just such a confusion of rights and uncertainty of duties which have ever tempted the ambitious to grasp at forbidden power, and the people to covet the quiet of despotism rather than enjoy a nominal liberty at the price of eternal alarms.

THE RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, in an editorial on the 28th, expresses indignation at LINCOLN's attempt to make the Southern Confederacy the Botany Bay of the North, and advises the return of VALLANDIGHAM to the Federal lines as a professed public enemy.

In a leader of the 29th, it speaks in a milder strain, as follows:

"We have little to say in addition to what we have already said in regard to the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Had we consulted our feelings, perhaps we would have said less, or remained silent altogether. How natural it is that we all feel kindly toward Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. But duty before feelings always in an emergency. We are quite sure that no one will appreciate the force of our remarks more clearly, or accept them in franker spirit, than the subject himself. Upon the mind of a weak man they might fall harshly, as the first token of public opinion, but to his enlightened liberality, they will come in a shape more charitable than ill-natured or violent, for our counsel is sincere, and, we believe, also correct. Seriously, we do not doubt the course which he will adopt. We really consider his prospects to be Governor of Ohio very fair. We wish them realized, because he is a peace man—an able and honest one. With such a man as President of the United States, we could always remain at peace. He is our style of man, and as such we do not wish him consigned to the obscurity and misfortune of an exile where he is powerless for good. While he is with us, let us show him how deeply we can sympathize with a foeman worthy of our steel—a generous enemy. Let him take away with him no ill feeling. Let him understand, as no one is better able to do, the motives which prompt us—motives of public duty mingled with great personal admiration. We admire McCLELLAN, and we admire BUELL also. We admire any man of courage and capacity, who has waged this war upon Christian principles. We admire Mr. VALLANDIGHAM more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith untarnished ever since. His crowning speech at the last Congress we pronounced at the time the finest document of the present age, and we entertain for the author nothing but respect and kindness."

On the 29th it says, in another leader:

"His (VALLANDIGHAM's) road, which leads up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all the way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of NAPOLEON from Elba was the signal for a general reaction in France. Thousands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the 'Little Corporal'—bars nor iron, nor prison nor island. He stood once more on his native heath. The superstition of the popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's return be as speedy. Let the absence of a single month find him issuing an address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

'I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and constitution; thrown, contrary to my will, across the lines of the public enemy, whose refusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and honor; I, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonets, but not dead or dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.'

The effect would be magical."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th has the following account of VALLANDIGHAM's arrival in the rebel lines:

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has just arrived. He was brought to our lines by a flag of truce, but the commander of the outposts refused to recognize it for any such purpose as a claim of right to send any one through our lines by authority. The Federals, becoming alarmed, retired, leaving Mr. V. with his baggage upon the neutral ground. When our officers approached him, he proposed delivering himself as a prisoner of war. This was declined, inasmuch as he was not in the service of the United States. Upon learning his name and situation, he was, however, received as an exile, banished from his State, and, as such, tendered the hospitality of the country, as any foreigner seeking a refuge, or banished from home for opinion's sake. He was then received by Gen. MASON, and escorted to his headquarters, without any demonstration. There he was received by Col. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, and by him conveyed in a carriage to Shelbyville, where comfortable quarters were provided. There was, on the whole, no demonstration; but everywhere, as he passed, those who had heard of his coming greeted him kindly, and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM looks cheerful, and seems to breathe easy on escaping from the Lincoln despotism. He very properly desires to avoid public demonstration, and only asks that he may find a quiet refuge in our midst until such time as the voice of his people, relieved from despotic government, shall call him again to their midst. He seems fully to realize the embarrassment of his position, and will, beyond doubt, be equal to its responsibilities. A dignified retirement and seclusion from all public matters will, to the minds of all proper thinking persons, as doubtless to his own, be the best course for him to pursue."

THE "EXILES."

The Richmond *Sentinel* has a very pathetic article upon the cruelty of sending within the Confederate lines "registered enemies," &c. It says:

"What are we to do with these homeless, plundered exiles? Receive them kindly, of course. The citizens of the Confederacy must fling wide their doors and divide their cheer with them. Every purse and every heart must be open to them. We must receive them warmly and generously, as the citizens of Mobile received the expelled citizens of New-Orleans.

But what should our Government do in response to this demoniacal outrage of our enemies? A hundred, who have kept themselves out of harm's way ever since the war began—who never saw an armed Yankee, and never smelt his powder—will cry out precipitately, 'Raise the black flag!' Perhaps it will come to that. Perhaps other issues already fixed upon us by our enemies, will bring us to that. We look for it almost any day.

In reference to this new policy of brutality, we think we should begin by appealing to the civilized world. The nations of the earth will hear us. They do not recognize us as a nation, but they do as a belligerent. It is as a belligerent that we now complain. LINCOLN is transcending the rights of a belligerent. He is employing methods permissible only among savages. We should not appeal to the Comanches or Sioux against him, though even they would, doubtless, be ashamed of him. But we may and should call upon England and France, to say whether they consider such atrocities allowable. We should demand of them whether their character as Christian nations brings any duties with it. And if, indeed, the general sentiment and physical power of Christendom is inadequate to the task of repressing barbarism within the geographical limits of civilization, let us at least demand of the nations of the earth that they hold us guiltless, and so record it on the pages of history, when we, too, shall raise the cry of 'No quarter to the foe,' as raise it we must and will.

We should also, by open proclamation, give warning to LINCOLN, and those who do his bidding in these [illegible] measures, that we hold them as having absolved us from all the rules and obligations of war, [illegible] such retaliatory treatment as in our discretion [illegible] determine to inflict, there will be needed [illegible]

and given neither further explanation nor warning; and we will, by all necessary measures, in our own discretion and at our own pleasure, take care that they shall not gain by barbarities, what they confess they cannot secure by courage and prowess.

We understand the miserable coward ideas on which the foe is acting. Indeed, he is shameless enough to confess them. His superior numbers, his superior equipments, his ships, his foreign soldiers, his negro allies, on which he has successively trusted, and been successively disappointed, are now replaced in his calculations by the attempt to starve our women and children! God shall smite such uncommon villains, or make us his instruments to do so. In vain they will practice such barbarities as the plunder and exile of these helpless ones. Such deeds cannot prosper or go unavenged."

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., May 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.—The Commanding General announces to his army another great victory on the banks of the Rappahannock.

Another vast army from the North, under a selected General, attacked the Army of Virginia, and, baffled and beaten, has again sought shelter under the protection of its guns beyond the river.

The battle of the Rappahannock is blazoned on banners bright with many triumphs and obscured by no defeat.

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, let us emulate the deeds of the Army of Virginia!

We cannot surpass them! Let us make them proud to call us brothers! Let us make the Cumberland and the Ohio classic as the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com.
Official: W. W. MACKALL, Chief of Staff.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Adjt. TALIAFERRO, of the Fourteenth Georgia Volunteers, reports a loss of 8 killed and 9 wounded in that regiment at Chancellorsville. He closes his report with this paragraph:

"The Fourteenth, together with the other regiments composing THOMAS' Georgia brigade, on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, charged the notorious Sickles brigade in their formidable intrenchments near Chancellorsville, completely routing them, killing and wounding many and taking a number of prisoners, among the rest, Brig.-Gen. HAYES and two Colonels. The Fourteenth Georgia performed their brilliant charge without having a single bayonet fixed."

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON SECESSION.

The Savannah *Republican* contains an interesting letter from HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, Senator from Georgia in the rebel Congress, in defence of a bill, which he introduced last Winter, providing an amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States. The amendment proposed to incorporate the doctrine of secession into the Constitution, so that there could be no mistake about it in the *future*. It provided that when any State being aggrieved by any act of Congress shall by convention declare the act to be unconstitutional, Congress shall call a convention of the States, and if the act is not approved by two-thirds of the States, it shall be void; but if it is affirmed and no adjustment can be made satisfactory to the complaining State, that State shall, if it choose, be allowed to secede in peace. Surely this seems very reasonable, if the secession doctrine is adopted. It was objected that the amendment was unnecessary. But Mr. JOHNSON says that the right of secession is not in so many words recognized in the Constitution, and he fears that in the future trouble may arise on this question. He fears that Congress may exceed its delegated powers. He thinks that a convention of States furnishes a much better arbiter between a discontented State and the Confederate Government than a Supreme Court. He says that "the Supreme Court of the United States had, at the time of secession, become so imbued with the party spirit of the day, that it was an unsafe umpire between the States and the United States."

Another consideration which, Mr. JOHNSON thinks, commends his amendment, is that it would put an end to all Congressional compromises. He says that the various compromises were a canker upon the United States Government down to the day of disruption, and that they were submitted to by the South, because resistance promised war and bloodshed. In the closing paragraph of his letter he says:

"Independence gained, I want good government, stable government, enduring government. Without it independence is worth but little, whatever it may cost of blood and treasure."

COL. GRIERSON ON THE WAR PATH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

Intelligence has been received at Meridian, Miss., that GRIERSON is again on the tramp, and striking across the country at a point below Enterprise, with the intention of again "canvassing the State."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A substitute agent was recently ridden on a rail in the vicinity of Mobile, by members of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment, whom he had annoyed.

—Some women, a few days since, administered twenty lashes to a tory, in Lee County, Va., near the Tennessee line.

—The Round Mountain Iron Works, lately destroyed by our forces, are being rapidly rebuilt.

—An establishment for the manufacture of pistol caps is about starting in Macon, Ga.

—Pineapples are selling for $10 apiece at Mobile, Ala.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Band of Guerrillas at Liberty Broken Up.

The Reported Movement of Rebels to Reinforce Johnston.

MURFREESBORO, Sunday, June 7.

Col. WILDER, of the mounted infantry, has returned from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas, taking all their horses and sixty-two prisoners.

Deserters represent that the Mississippi troops in BRAGG's army are in a state of mutiny. The Forty-first, Col. TUCKER, have been under heavy guard for several days.

Portions of BRECKINRIDGE's and McCOWAN's divisions, which were reported to have gone to Mississippi, are still in our front.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Triune, which is as yet unexplained.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Report of the Fight at Gum Swamp.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The following official report has been received at headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEWBERN, N. C., June 2, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Referring to my brief report of May 22, I have the honor to report, that learning from Col. J. RICHTER JONES, commanding outposts, that he deemed it possible to capture the enemy's outpost regiments at Gum Swamp, eight miles from Kinston, I ordered Col. LEE's brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth Massachusetts regiments, three pieces of BOGGS' battery and a battalion of cavalry, to report to him.

Col. JONES ordered the Fifth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth, with the artillery and cavalry, under the command of Col. PIERSON, Fifth Massachusetts, to advance up the railroad and Dover road, to attack the enemy's work in front, while the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under the immediate command of Col. JONES, took a path through the swamp, to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Col. PIERSON, met the enemy's pickets at daylight of the 22d, and, driving them in, commenced an attack on the front. Col. JONES, with his command—owing to the character of the road they had taken, and the men having to go by single file—did not arrive at the desired place until 9 A. M. On arriving in the rear of the enemy's position, Col. JONES deployed such batteries of his command as could be used to advantage, opened fire and advanced. The enemy fired a few desultory volleys, then broke and fled in great confusion, taking to the swamps, and escaping by paths known only to themselves.

On hearing the firing of Col. JONES' command, Col. PIERSON advanced his command and entered the work in front; after securing the prisoners (one hundred and sixty-five) and spoils, demolishing the enemy's works, and resting his men, Col. JONES made a demonstration and show of advance on Kinston. At dusk the same evening his pickets were driven in, and he found himself attacked by the enemy in force and with artillery. He, in obedience to orders, at once returned, followed by the enemy, and reached our outpost line without loss.

Col. LEE's brigade were put on cars in waiting, and returned to their camps.

The enemy mortified at the success of Col. JONES, and being strongly reinforced from Goldsboro, reattacked our outpost line on the afternoon of the 23d. I sent out a supporting force to Col. JONES, and the enemy were repulsed at every point, but with a great loss to us and the service, in the death of Col. JONES, who was shot through the heart, as he was leading on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up.

By the death of Col. JONES, a most brave, zealous and able officer has been lost to the service in this Department.

I have the honor to inclose a list of casualties and a list of prisoners and articles captured.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

List of prisoners, &c., captured on the late expedition to Gum Swamp, Col. J. RICHTER JONES, Commanding: 165 prisoners, 25 horses, 2 ambulances and 2 baggage-wagons, (teams,) 1 12-pounder howitzer, with limber; 80 muskets and equipments, 11,000 rounds of ammunition.

Casualties: Two killed, five wounded and one missing.

Return of the New-York Engineer Regiment.

The Engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, consists of the following corps:

The battalion of United States Regular Engineers, now commanded by Capt. TURNBULL, lately by Capt. REESE, of that corps; the Fifteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Col. COLGATE, late under Col. MURPHY, principally from the City of New-York; and the Fiftieth regiment New-York Volunteer Engineers, under Lieut.-Col. W. H. PETTES, late under Col. STEWART, principally from the western and central part of this State.

The Fifteenth regiment, a portion of which is now returning at the expiration of their two-years' term of service, leaves about 400 men still in the service for another year.

This regiment has rendered most valuable service in the recent crossing and recrossing of the Rappahannock; and contributed most essentially, both to the rapid advance of the army and to its safe retreat. We copy the complimentary order of Gen. BENHAM to the Engineer Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their services, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallant conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

This brigade, at times temporarily assisted by other fine regiments of this army, has, during this eight days' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length, and five of these have been relaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the river for 25 to 30 miles. In one case two bridges were, as ordered, taken up after darkness had set in, were transported some 16 miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at the points ordered within some 10 to 11 hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country.

And through all these labors and exposures—whether in the laying of the first bridges, when the oarsmen of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary) more than all others, or in the laying of the bridges, as in the lower position at Banks' Ford, under a severe fire of shot and shell, or in the heroic night-struggle for the preservation and repairing of their bridges during the flood of the river at the Upper Ford, on which so much depended—in all cases, from every field officer in command of a bridge, through every junior officer, to the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General) the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown; and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

Along this line of river *it has been wanted everywhere—and it has been everywhere when wanted*; and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Engineers: "*Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt*—for it has been *everywhere where right and glory lead.*" By order of Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.

S. M. WEED, Jr., Lieut., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Honors to Gen. Ward.

HE IS ENTERTAINED AT A BANQUET BY HIS FRIENDS.

On Saturday evening a number of military and civic personal friends of Brig.-Gen. WARD testified their high appreciation of his merits by a banquet at DELMONICO's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Among the guests present were Gen. Sickles, Gen. S. B. Hayes, Col. L. B. Hayman, Col. Roome, Capt. J. M. Cooney, Lieut. C. L. Ford, Lieut. T. J. Lee, Lieut. Raphael, Elliot C. Cowdin, Rufus F. Andrews, Richard Busteed and Ethan Allen. The entertainment was magnificent in the extreme, and was well worthy the brave officer in honor of whom it was prepared. The Chairman on the occasion was Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, who, at the proper time, opened the intellectual part of the proceedings with a brief but eloquent speech, in which he referred to the manly and soldierly attributes of Gen. WARD.

Gen. WARD, upon rising to respond, was greeted with vociferous cheers. He acknowledged the compliment paid him in a few fitly-chosen words, which were well received by the company.

Surveyor ANDREWS then made an exceedingly energetic and appropriate speech, and was followed by Gen. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED and others. Numerous toasts were drank and responded to, and it was not till a late hour that the company dispersed.

The following letter was received from Gen. MEAGHER:

No. 127 FIFTH-AVENUE, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret sincerely that an engagement from which I cannot be relieved, and which was made early this week, compels me to leave the City this afternoon, and consequently deprives me of the very great gratification I showed—thanks to your friendly and flattering invitation—otherwise enjoy in company with the friends of Brig.-Gen. WARD, whose presence here amongst us is most cordially welcome. Believe me, this is no formal apology. It is the expression of a thorough and sincere respect, for my relations with Gen. WARD in military life have been to me of the pleasantest character, and I have in many scenes of hardships and danger learned to regard him as a soldier of the first order, whose courage and intelligence in the field is but the more conspicuous expression and all-development of his valuable qualities as a man in private life. True and staunch to the honor of the United States in the war of Mexico, he has, in this war, where the authority as well as the honor of the Republic is at stake, nobly stationed himself, striving boldly by his sword, and not by any mean political trick or influence, to win that bright star, of which I heartily hope we may all see on his broad shoulders the twin companion before many weeks pass by. Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To A. M. PALMER, Esq.

Gen. Ward Gone to Washington.

Last evening Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD received a telegram from Washington, informing him that his presence was immediately required in that city. He left in the 7 P. M. train, and will, consequently, be unable to attend the military reception to-day.

The Military Reception To-Day.

The reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments, to-day, will be on a magnificent scale. Extensive preparations have been made by the City authorities, not only for a parade during the day, but for a sumptuous dinner at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening. The programme of arrangements is published in another column.

EARS TO THE DEAF.—Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her own physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in allopathy, or homeopathy, or hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is, not in the system, but in the Doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that that blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. VON EISENBERG is among our best known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. VON EISENBERG was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, and then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. VON EISENBERG's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath ears, hear.—*New-York Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]
GOOD BOOKS.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

[Advertisement.]
The four Lilliputians and P. T. BARNUM, (five in a group,) the only Carte de visite showing their exact relative size, with accurate likenesses and correct outlines in the dress. Sold everywhere, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents; or $1 per dozen, post free. Mme. DEMOREST's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every photographic album should contain this, the most interesting Carte de visite yet published.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 7—In steamship *Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Ed. Reinhold, Conr. Seiler, Helene Williams, Samuel Hultman, Mme. Erdmann, Otto Meier and wife, Marie Hoffman and 3 children, Capt. Pickering—65 in second cabin, and 466 in the steerage.

JUNE 7—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—E. Pependick, Mrs. C. Ulrichs, Clementine Bahlmann and brother, Mrs. Majorie Wittig, Isaac Frank, Barber Behm, and 67 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises..morn

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 04 | Gov. Island. 1 53 | Hell Gate.. 3 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, June 7.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen May 24, and Southampton 27th, at 5 P. M., with 64 cabin and 196 steerage passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds and fog nearly the entire passage. Hamburg steamship Hammonia sld. from Southampton 36 hours previous.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Southampton May 28, with mdse. and 484 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W. winds and stormy weather all the passage.

Steam transport Diamond State, Nickels, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Astronom, (Brem.,) Klopper, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 393 passengers to Unkart & Co. Two infants died on the passage.

Brig Onda, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Morgan, Para May 11, with rubber, hides, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Fannie Butler, Bartlett, for New-York, and was in co. until 19th.

Brig Conquest, (Br.,) Minness, Providence, in ballast to H. Smith.

Brig T. Field, Cooney, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to W. S. Brown. 3d inst., 60 miles east of Chincoteague, picked up a boat containing the first officer, Mr. John Duncan, and 3 seamen belonging to the bark British Merchant, (of Dundee,) from Boston for Valparaiso, and brought them to this port. (See Miscellaneous.)

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Rackett.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Portland 11 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland 11 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton & Son.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Scudder, Boston 3 ds., with molasses to Bowerman Bros.

Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Addison, with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Tilt, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with lumber to Sturges & Co.

Schr. T. K. Hart, Tansil, Bangor, 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Grecian, Hubbard, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Geo. W. Snow, Haskell, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Shute, Belfast 10 ds., with hacmatac knees to Peck & Church.

Schr. Antelope, Morton, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr Banner, Tucker, Augusta, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Daniel Webster, Driver, from London May 2.
Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, from Hamburg May 6.

Sailed.

6th.—Steamers Baltimore, and Georges Creek.
Ships Minnehaha, Charlotte, James Kepler, Wizard King, Marmion, Princeton, Enoch Barnard, Hemisphere.
Barks Lady Pirie, Aberdeen, Mayflower, Oresund, Heimedall, Albert.
Brigs New-York, Excelsior, Eagle.
Schrs. Valorous, Eliza & Catharine, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The bark British Merchant, (of Dundee,) Scott, sailed from Boston May 1, with a general cargo, for Valparaiso. On the 27th, in lat. 37, lon. 68, was struck by a terrific squall from S. W., which carried away all three masts, and strained the vessel, causing her to leak so badly that it was impossible to keep her free with the pumps. Same day was obliged to abandon her. She then had 7 feet of water in the hold, and was settling very fast. The Captain and 5 men took one boat, and the mate and 3 men another, intending to keep in company, but during the night got parted. The mate's boat was picked up on the 3d inst., 60 miles east of Chincoteague, by the schr. Minnie Cobb, Capt. Averill, and brought to this port. The Captain had a good boat and his nautical instruments, and he intended to steer for Bermuda. The British Merchant was a good vessel of 300 tons burden, rated A 1, 6 years old, and was owned by Wm. Collyer, at Dundee, where she was insured. It is not known whether the cargo was insured.

Spoken, &c.

Kitty Floyd—ship, bound east, lat. 40 32, lon. 24.
Monarch of the Sea—ship, hence for Liverpool, 6th inst., off Fire Island.
Oswingo—ship, Card, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, 20 ds. out, 6th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 60 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados May 21, bark Alto, (whaler, of New-Bedford;) brig Wilmington, Foster, from Boston, disg. Sld. 21st, brig South Boston, for Philadelphia. The Br. brig Napier, (of Nova-Scotia,) which arr. a few days previous to 21st, while lying in port, hoisted the Confederate flag at his foremast head.

At Para May 11, Br. schr. Osell, Cathcart, for New-York via Barbados, in 10 ds.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 383 and 385 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 109 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

MARVIN & CO.,

Late STEARNS & MARVIN.

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES,

(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)

No. 265 Broadway.

Warranted superior to any other Safe.

Reference to over 23,000 customers.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the Press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object it is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject, to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER's STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA-SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly-developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea-sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness upon this point, whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentlemen who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase to the sales of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than the proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an antibilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir*: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your Celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller *Trade Wind*, without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 28th of July, a box of your Bitters, for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the *Great Eastern*. After getting to sea I opened the box and, together with about ten of my fellow-passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea-sick, but by taking half a wineglassfull three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Captain Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact, that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea-sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific, I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain if possible, a supply of your bitters before leaving port, and thereby SECURE themselves against sea-sickness,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MUELLOR.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, CONVALESCENT CAMP,
NEW-ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 9, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Sirs, I have used some of your HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with the greatest success imaginable. I have been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for five years. I have spent more than three hundred dollars in paying doctor bills and buying medicines, some of which gave temporary relief; but your most invaluable remedy has done more good than all others I have ever used.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL RYEN.

EAGLEPORT, MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO, March 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Gents, send us four dozen HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as we are nearly out, and we can't do without it; in fact it is superseding all other stomachic preparations with us.

Respectfully, PRICE & SILVERY.

NEW-MAYSVILLE, PUTNAM CO., IND., Feb. 14, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Gents. You will please send me two or three dozen of your very desirable and highly popular "STOMACH BITTERS." My supply is well nigh exhausted.

Very respectfully, A. J. HAWN.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Penn.
New-York Office, No. 59 Broadway.